UNITED
NATIONS

ST

Secretariat

Distr.
GENERAL

PROVISIONAL
ST/ESA/STAT/SER.M/83
8 September 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/FRENCH/
RUSSIAN/SPANISH

DRAFT STANDARD INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF TOURISM ACTIVITIES (SICTA)*

* Prepared by the World Tourism Organization.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Quantifying the scale and scope of tourism

1. Tourism as an industry has rarely received a level of public concern commensurate with its share of economic activity. At least one of the reasons for this is statistical. Within most existing statistical systems it is impossible to adequately document the full scale and scope of tourism-related economic activities. The inability to convey to public policy officials or to the general public the size of tourism in financial terms, its broad impacts on economies and societies, and its influence on international relations leads to a lack of appropriate, well-informed public policy concern. Similarly, economic entities dependent on tourism demand may not receive adequate public data about their industry or related tourism industry elements, to plan, manage, and market effectively.

2. There are other reasons to be sure. Many nations still place emphasis in their public policies on agriculture, mining and manufacturing as the major sources of economic strength, failing to appreciate the economic power of tourism and service industries in general. A key illustration of this bias in public policies is demonstrated by examining national allocation policy during an energy crisis. Certainly if there were a fuel shortage, or another comparable resource allocation problem existed, heavy industry and agriculture would be given preference over the needs of tourism and other recreation uses in most countries. These latter activities were often seen as "frivolous" and therefore of low priority in the 1974 and 1979 energy shortages, independent of their employment levels, or foreign trade earnings.

3. To the extent that they are statistical, these problems are, in part, shared by tourism with the entire service sector, which historically has received far less extensive treatment in national statistical programs than the so-called "basic" industries. While actions are being taken in many countries to redress this imbalance, there are still major differences in the scale of treatment. National Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes have reflected, and perhaps helped cause this imbalance.

4. Within that context of inherent weaknesses in the current classifications of service-oriented economic activities, the reporting of tourism economic activity is further debilitated by the lack of clear boundaries of tourism-related activities. Tourism economic activity has been characterized as an "aggregate activity" a part of whose components belong to different branches

of activity 1/. In this sense it is inappropriate to use the term industry in reference to tourism economic activities.

5. To properly embed tourism economic activities in overall national systems of accounts, and enhance the international ability to use tourism data, explicit delineation of the scope of tourism is required. In one sense this scope is potentially unbounded. Most definitions of tourism are demand-based and define tourism as the aggregate of the services and products purchased by tourists, however tourists are defined. This means that the same product or service will or will not be a tourism-related economic activity based on certain characteristics of the consumer, rather than anything inherent in the product or service. With such an approach all industries are in some degree part of the aggregate activity of tourist expenditures, because tourists can and probably do make expenditure in all sectors of the economy 2.3./. Such a definitional approach places great weight on the definition used for a tourist. Variations in opinion of how to define the tourist or tourist consumption unit, further complicate matters.

6. This is in sharp contrast to practice within systems of national accounts where the distinctions between industries are based on differences in the nature of products from the standpoint of materials used, production, differences in method of manufacture, as well as the intended uses of the output. This point is succinctly made in a WTO document 4/ "... The economic activities of the current classifications are determined according to the goods or services created by units of production while tourism economic activity has until now been determined principally according to the goods and services consumed by institutional tourism agents - visitors, tourists and same-day visitors."

1/ Chap. III, Para. 20; Integration of Tourism in the ISIC and the CPC - October 1987, WTO.

2/ "When the indirect effects of tourist expenditures are taken into account, there is only one industry, Defence, which is not affected to some extent" - Annex 1, Australia: Determination of the importance of tourism as an economic activity within the framework of the national accounting system - April 1983, WTO.

3/ It should be borne in mind that no tourism activity exists in the strict sense and that an activity only assumes touristic character if the utilization of most of the goods and services produced by it is basically tourism related. - Annex 3, France: Determination of the importance of tourism as an economic activity within the framework of the national accounting system - April 1983, WTO.

7. While tourism cannot abandon the demand-based definition of its scope, it must seek to more clearly delineate a supply-based conceptual structure for its activities, because that is the source of most national economic statistics. Properly incorporated into the supply-based statistical structure, tourism's relationships to other economic sectors and its proper importance relative to other sectors can be recognized. A central element in this undertaking is the delineation of a Standard International Classification of Tourism Activities, SICTA.

Goals and objectives

Objectives

8. In its document, Integration of Tourism in the ISIC and the CPC of Oct. 1987, the WTO identified five basic aims as part of an enhanced world tourism statistical system:

1. to define the statistical variables that reflect the various perspectives of tourism and its identification;

2. to harmonize the definitions of domestic and national tourism, since they are complementary aspects of the tourism phenomenon;

3. to facilitate the international and national comparability of tourism information, guiding member and non-member countries so that, by adopting or adapting standardized concepts to their institutional characteristics, they can ensure comparability;

4. to coordinate and integrate tourism statistics with those of other economic activities, with particular attention to the definitions and classifications of basic demographic and economic statistics, of the system of national accounts and of the balance of payments;

5. to consider the current limitations on availability or access to necessary statistical information, given the complexity of the tourism activity regardless of how it is defined.

4/ Chap. II, para. 26; Determination of the importance of tourism as an economic activity within the framework of the national accounting system - April 1983, WTO

9. That same document describes the family of statistical activities undertaken by the WTO to establish the fundamental framework for a world tourism statistical system in pursuit of those basic aims. It is pointed out that a high priority area that has not been adequately addressed is that of integration of tourism in the classification of economic activities and in the classification of goods and services. The formulation of a sound classification of tourism activities is a key element in the overall infrastructure designed to support the basic aims of the WTO statistical program.

10. This report seeks to support that undertaking with the development of s Standard International Classification of Tourism Activities, SICTA. By so doing it is intended to enhance opportunities for guidance of national and international classifications, systems of accounts and reporting, and overall understanding of the scope and scale of tourism-related economic activities.

The usefulness and practical application of the SICTA for the economic analysis of tourism and other activities

11. As part of the statistical infrastructure, a Standard International Classification of Tourism Activities, SICTA, must have as its overall goal:

To provide the fundamental conceptual structure to guide the development of a consistent, comprehensive, and objective system for producing, organizing, and reporting statistical information regarding tourism.

The specific objectives of a SICTA ought to be:

- to foster a more comprehensive statistical representation of tourism;
- to guide the development of national accounts reporting tourism towards more valid and meaningful categorization of tourism-related economic activities;
- to provide a framework for greater compatibility among national and multinational tourism statistics;
- to provide tourism professionals with better knowledge of tourism products, services, markets and industry conditions;
- to provide statistical linkage between the supply side of tourism, services provided/revenues/costs, and the demand side - expenditures/needs/preferences;
- to permit clearer assessment of balance of payments conditions and tourism's contributions to international trade flows.

12. A classification of tourism activities based on economic activity provides a "supply-side" structure for categorization that to be useful must, at some level, be consistent with, and permit the identification of, the main activities or products that comprise tourism, traditionally identified from the demand side.

13. Often when national statistical reporting systems are being designed, very practical, even mundane, factors control that design. National, and therefore international, economic statistical reporting is almost always keyed to SIC-type structures at various 2, 3 or 4-digit level reporting. Lack of adequate detail often causes summarization of data at levels of aggregation in which tourism may completely be submerged in other broader categories. Within statistical agencies, supply-oriented surveys, e.g. surveys of establishments, are most often selected and structured around available SIC categories. It is certainly possible then that areas not discretely identified or clearly included or excluded in these categories will not be properly treated within the statistical system.

The role and structure of an industrial classification

14. For public policy and industry to better understand and address the role of tourism in domestic economies and in the world economy, systems of national accounts must be made more responsive to the identification and description of tourism economic activities. The centrepiece of more responsive systems lies with the appropriate structuring of standard industrial classification, SIC, systems.

15. Purpose of SIC's - Standard Industrial Classifications underlie the economic reporting structures of all systems of national accounts. Like dictionaries, they are often taken for granted, without recognition of their powerful influence on our thinking and our understanding of the world. Their basic purpose is to classify all elements of economic activity in a comprehensive and consistent fashion.

16. Among the key roles SIC systems play are:

1. They provide the structure for the uniform aggregation of non-statistical reporting to government from all sources, such as taxes and employment reports;

2. They provide the structure for the design of economic surveys and systems of reporting within national statistical systems;

3. They provide the structure for the uniform aggregation, tabulation, and analysis of most statistical series, indexes and compilations;

4. They serve as a guide to public policies unrelated to national accounts, such as subsidy, regulation, and international trade practices;

5. They serve as a guide to non-governmental statistical development produced by industry, associations, research bodies and other institutions.

17. Organization of Standard Industrial Classifications - industrial classifications can vary in the typological structure used, the criteria for differentiation of economic entities, and the level and type of economic entities addressed. Industrial classifications may be structured at the enterprise or establishment levels, or at the level of actual products and services. Other classifications, such as those for occupations and for commodities in trade, have similar structures and applications.

18. Structurally all industrial classification systems strive to be comprehensive, in that they seek to represent the entire field of economic activities exhaustively. Further, any economic activity, given appropriate definition, should have one, but only one, location in the structure, without ambiguity.

19. The organization of industrial classifications tends to be typological in which an hierarchical structure provides increased detail about elements nested in broader categories. Thus each level of the hierarchy can represent an entire economy exhaustively. Because of the need, typically, to represent an individual economy, and the need to remain consistent with long-standing historical precedents, there is no single "correct" order in which industries appear and no "correct" number of industry classes or class structure. Therefore, individual systems of classification may not be comparable, particularly at the higher-order levels of aggregation.

20. The structure of the International Standard Industrial Classification, ISIC, is instructive. The revision 2 structure, in place since 1968, had four levels labelled: Major Division, a one-digit level code, Division, a second digit, and Major Groups and Groups representing the third and fourth digits. The 1989 revision 3, broke the convention of levels being equivalent to digits, and therefore confined to ten elements, by defining the first order division as a letter code, designated a Tabulation Category, from A to Q. The numeric structure is retained for subsequent levels, but the first digit of the numeric code no longer has meaning for summary purposes.

21. Guiding Concepts for Classification - the criteria for differentiation of elements in any classification are key. Given the need to retain continuity with historical patterns and to properly represent unique structural aspects of individual economies, the criteria employed often are a mixture of rigorous

statistical method and pragmatism. It is rarely feasible to adopt a rigorous, single guiding concept to structure a classification system. If a system is to meet its fundamental responsibility of identifying and describing all activities of an economy it usually must be adapted to structural aspects of the economy as well as data availability questions. To the extent possible the goal is to apply criteria consistently across categories and groups.

22. Level of Representation - classification can focus, on enterprises, or individual establishments or their equivalent, as well as the actual products and services produced by establishments. For small entities and some very large ones, the establishment and enterprise concepts may produce similar results. In large enterprises with varied activities, the establishment and enterprise concepts may generate very different statistical effects, but the classification system itself would probably not be severely affected. ISIC, for instance is usable as both an establishment and enterprise classification structure. Further, it has shown itself to be broadly compatible with product-based systems, e.g. the CPC, and non-market based systems, e.g. the CBNE, of the former CMEA.

23. All classification mechanisms must recognize that economic entities frequently produce or do more than one thing. Entities may be assigned a classification based on the "preponderance" of its activity, indicated by percentages of revenue or other output measures. Thus any systems of allocation is an approximation. Secondary and auxiliary activities of entities not represented in their classification may be important elements of an economy.

24. Significance and scale of entities - the key criterion for creating a new category at the most detailed levels of a classification, is the economic scale of the entity. One test of appropriate scale is to compare the characteristics of the proposed category to others in the same major industry grouping. For instance, if it were proposed to establish a separate category for travel agents, that new entity would be compared along several dimensions to averages for the entire transportation and communications group in which it resides. What measures of scale are appropriate guides? The recent revision of SIC codes by the US Government employed an index of economic significance based on five variables: number of establishments; number of employees, payroll, valued added; and shipment value. This index is compared to the averages for the parent division or group and must achieve a selected threshold level, effectively a percentage of the average value for the division. Other variables could be employed as well.

25. Specialization and Coverage Characteristics - the appropriateness of a category can be further determined by economic measures of specialization and coverage.

26. A specialization ratio measures the degree to which the outputs of entities in the candidate category are exclusively oriented to producing the product or service defined by the category. This is usually measured by the percentage of total sales, or percentage of total value of output, in the selected category. In manufacturing such percentages are usually very high, i.e. high specialization, while service organization can be more variable, particularly given the lack of detail disaggregation in the service sectors of many classifications. Substantial variations exist from industry to industry, country to country, and over time periods.

27. The complement to the specialization ratio is the coverage ratio. Coverage ratios measure the proportions of sales by entities in a class in proportion to total sales of the same product or service in the total economy. For example, a category of retail luggage sales outlets might have high specialization, i.e. luggage shops obtain 90 per cent of their revenues from luggage sales, but might provide low coverage, perhaps accounting for only 50 per cent of total luggage sales in the economy.

28. Continuity - once reporting systems are in place it is expensive and antagonistic to data quality to change classification codes. Certain changes are more difficult than others. Changes at more detailed levels are typically more feasible than at more aggregate levels. Moving activities between major groupings, which can affect the additivity of the system, is very difficult. Simply sub-dividing an existing category into more detailed ones causes few continuity problems.

29. Continuity concerns also affect the pace and scale of change. Government entities are often reluctant to revise classifications frequently or extensively because of the adaption costs involved, and adopt a criterion of minimizing disruption with past structures. This can leave systems in a badly out of date condition.

30. Other Criteria - because continuity over time is so crucial to the viability of industrial classifications the pace of change in revising classifications is very slow, often measurable in terms of decades. The ISIC is currently undergoing its third revision in forty years. This suggests the utility of anticipating change by accepting separate categories for newly emerging industries when a periodic review is under way, even where the new industry may not have achieved sufficient status to warrant separate treatment.

31. The recent revision of the national SIC by the US incorporated a criterion for accepting revisions where that change would enhance compatibility of the code with the international classification system, ISIC. It would be very valuable to long range comparability of national systems if more nations employed this criterion.

32. Because improved data collection is one of the goals of an enhanced classification, the impact of classification changes on data collection needs to be considered. In some instances, too

many categorizations, or too finely detailed industry elements can clutter the data system unnecessarily, and ultimately reduce reporting rather than improve it. Generally increasing the number of categories at the finest level has no effect on structure or statistical reporting at higher aggregation levels.

Methods for preparation of the SICTA

33. There is no assured method for producing a comprehensive and properly detailed SICTA. In part this is due to the lack of adequate statistical information on which to base decisions, which is then both the cause and effect of the problem.

34. Definitions - the lack of stability of definitions in the tourism area has been a challenge to consistent, comprehensive data collection. For this effort, the two key sources of definitions adopted are those of the WTO when concerning tourism, and those of the UN Statistical Office (UN STAT) when concerning classification. These definitions include those for a tourist from WTO and those for statistical units from ISIC as shown in Chapter 2.

35. Theoretical Design - It is instructive to consider how a SICTA design process would proceed under conditions of ideal data. Such a theoretical exercise would help in designing an effective substitute process that accommodates to the realities of imperfect data, and also would tell a great deal about the data set, and the SICTA that guides it, that we would wish to have exist.

36. Were ideal data sets available, all industry sectors in an economic activity data base could be tested at their most detailed levels for the share of their sales generated by tourism purchases. Such a simple statistical operation would permit a listing of all national economic activities ranked by the proportion of their sales to tourism. This would very quickly establish the importance of tourism to industries.

37. Ideally, this percentage could be further disaggregated into purchases by foreign or domestic visitors, so that relative dependencies on foreign tourism could be established.

38. Conversion from percentages to absolute revenues would display the importance of tourism to the economy by industry and sector. This hypothetical table would tell us a great deal about critical elements to be included in the overall design of the SICTA.

39. Similarly, tabulation of the percentage each category represented of the total expenditures by tourist units would serve to identify which categories of expenditure were important to understanding expenditures from the demand side. In complementary fashion, highly detailed diaries of all expenditures by tourists or their agents, by object of expenditure, could establish the proportions of expenditures by tourists going to different industry categories from the demand side.

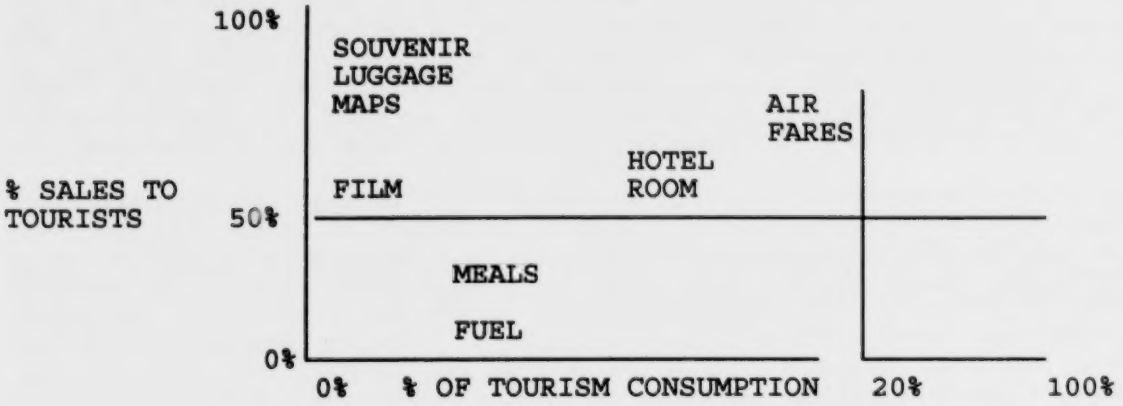
40. Were the ideal supply side data set truly exhaustive it would identify all industries in which tourists make expenditure by amount of total expenditures. In some countries personal consumption surveys and diaries collected to provide inputs to price index computations employ methods that approach this hypothetical ideal, including identification of purchases by category and amount at home and away from home while in travel.

41. The two ways of stratifying and analyzing tourist expenditures described here conform to the concepts presented in the Addendum to the Report of the Secretary-General on the Execution of the General Programme of Work for the period 1982-1983, concerning Determination of the Importance of Tourism as an Economic Activity within the Framework of the National Accounting System - Section IV.2. of that document identifies economic activities with a high percentage of tourism revenues to total revenues as "Characteristic Tourism Activities" and considers this the "first criterion" in classifying economic activities in economic categories. The second way of stratifying tourist expenditures parallels what the Addendum defines as Principal or Secondary activities, with principal activities being those representing a significant component of total tourism expenditures. This is identified as the "second criterion".

42. It is important to recognize that both of these ways of looking at tourism-related economic activities have distinct utility and application. The first for understanding the implications of tourism for economic activity; the second for better understanding of tourism economic behaviour. Each needs to be given weight in the development of a comprehensive classification of tourism activities.

43. Pragmatic Design - the accompanying figure schematically arrays sample categories of tourism expenditure in these two dimensions. Even given the illustrative character of the figure, the principles involved are clear. Luggage and map sales are two activities where tourism purchases are a dominant element of total sales, although in the other dimension neither would be a

significant element in overall tourism expenditures. Thus the detailed delineation of statistics for these activities would very likely be of interest to luggage-makers and map- makers and those distributing them, but unlikely to be of major interest to those focused on the tourists' buying behaviour and activities. Air fares represent a case in which the economic activity is important in both dimensions, while purchases of sundry items, such as newspapers or aspirin would fall in the minor significance category in both dimensions. Fortunately for the tourism industry there are no real instances of economic activities of major importance to tourists but minor interest to the selling industry, for this would be a likely case for an indifferent supplier. Fuel purchases for motor vehicles and food services would come close to having this characteristic, although both are highly variable in importance in terms of tourism share of sales with time and place.



44. The delineation of areas of tourism economic activity must be responsive to both of these realms of analytical interest. In fact a major concern of the design of a standardized international classification of tourism activities is to meld together these disparate lines of approach to tourism activity -one oriented to supply analysis and the other focused on demand based analysis. The design of a SICTA must be guided by the intention that at some level of disaggregation the two can be synonymous for most economic activities.

45. The greatest obstacle to this linkage in present industrial classifications, specifically ISIC, is the lack of adequate detail. As greater disaggregation is provided the likelihood that tourism will be the primary focus of sales is increased in many industry categories. While it is certainly not true that all tourism expenditures can be separately identified simply by an increased level of disaggregation in areas of economic activity, a broad and important share of all tourism activity can be identified in this way, without modification of extant industrial classification criteria. In the ideal data set the ability to divide each

economic activity into a tourism and non-tourism component based on sales was assumed. This concept can be emulated by disaggregation of activities, using accepted classification criteria, into components that distinctly segregate tourism purchases. In many cases this greater detail would produce benefits beyond the tourism sector.

46. Within the existing ISIC structure tourism-related activities within a category would most often be "secondary activities". Disaggregation of the category into appropriate sub-categories could produce new categories where sales to tourism units were primary. A significant concern is whether there is a viable distinction to be made in the categories based on accepted classification criteria or only one based on imputed sales to persons identified as tourists.

47. For example, the disaggregation of ISIC 602, "Other land transport" into passenger and freight components is of great value to transport-related analyses as well as assisting in identifying tourism components of revenues. Further disaggregation into scheduled and non-scheduled components assists that process further, and disaggregation of each category into their local metropolitan and intercity components would complete the process, assuring distinct identification of tourism-related components. The key point is that these distinctions are possible and appropriate based on the different characteristics of the services provided by establishments in the categories, independent of their relationship to the interest in tourism-related activities. In other areas of tourism consumption of goods and services, such as food purchases, such distinction may not exist and explicit disaggregation will not be possible.

48. Given the foregoing, disaggregate industrial classifications providing extensive coverage of tourism-related economic activities can be established utilizing the same criteria as traditional classifications. These criteria include:

1. Scale - the category should represent a substantial level of economic activity consistent with the scale of other categories in the same group or division of activities.

2. Specialization - establishments included in the category should have as their primary activity the activity defining the category.

3. Coverage - establishments in the category should represent the great majority of the total economic activity of the kind defining the category generated by all establishments in the total economy. Only a small portion of the activity represented by the category should be the product of secondary activity by establishments in other categories.

4. The Tourism Criterion - all categories in which service to tourism represents a majority of activities, as measured appropriately, should be represented in the classification.

5. Principal Activities - all categories representing a significant portion of tourism demand expenditures, as measured appropriately, should be represented in the classification.

49. Using these criteria, and reviewing previous efforts at defining tourism-related classifications including existing industrial classifications and the Tourism Annex to ISIC, potential categories for the SICTA have been identified. This candidate list has been structured consistent with the format of ISIC, revision 3. Lack of data would preclude identification of potential categories based on exact calculation of their share of revenues from tourism or their share of tourism expenditures, but professional judgement and peer review can substitute for these data in most cases.

50. A limitation on the determination of appropriate categories in terms of input/output logic should be recognized as well. Categories are delimited based on final consumption or production of fixed capital assets. Thus intermediate and primary inputs will not be explicitly categorized as part of the tourism aggregate. Thus, restaurant services would be an important tourism category, but not the agricultural production that supplied the food, the freight system that brought it, or the cement and steel that went into building the restaurant.

Consistency with other world classifications

51. To be effective SICTA has been fully embedded in existing world classifications. It must be able to guide these classifications to producing better general statistical information of value to the tourism interest. All relevant definitions and criteria for selecting and defining economic activity categories developed by the UN STAT for the current ISIC review have been adopted by SICTA. ISIC code structure, typology, and nomenclature has been adopted as the basic framework for identifying, describing and locating new categories. The Central Product Classification (CPC) system also was used, primarily as a guide to possible device. A full product and service code complement to the SICTA is certainly feasible.

52. The recent revisions to SICTA reflect the intention to assure compatibility with important world classification systems, particularly the NACE of the European Communities. As requested in the Ottawa Resolutions, WTO has sought and received comments on SICTA. It has discussed these comments in a number of venues and has acted to modify the SICTA to make it as broadly representative as possible without compromising its fundamental structure. This process has succeeded in making SICTA more valuable to those with important tourism interests in the world community, and perhaps most importantly in establishing full compatibility with NACE. In many areas these comments have served to improve SICTA and make it a system that is more responsible to user needs.

53. In effect, the SICTA, barring exceptions, will exist as a tourism classification, compatible with and wholly nested within, the existing ISIC revision 3, with the design presumption that revision 4 of ISIC to be delineated in the future could accept the entirety of the SICTA, improving the ISIC in fundamental ways.

CHAPTER II

STATISTICAL UNITS

Supply side statistical units

54. In keeping with the intent to be consistent with the structure of ISIC, the statistical units for the supply side employed in this treatment adopt the ISIC assumptions and definitions as described in the Introduction to ISIC revision 3. ISIC supporting materials state that the benefits of internationally compatible statistics cannot be realized unless standardization is applied to the definitions and classifications of "transactors" in the economy. These transactors represent the statistical units to be employed in the classification process. The following attributes of ISIC were adopted for the SICTA:

As pointed out in the documentation to revision 3, ISIC is intended to be a classification according to kind of economic activity, not a classification of industries or goods and services. Economic activity is the characteristic of a statistical unit by which it can be grouped with other units for statistical purposes forming an industry. An industry is the aggregation of all units engaged primarily in the same or similar kind of activity. Kinds of activity groupings may not always coincide with industry classifications because the clustering of activities into industries may vary from country to country.

ISIC does not differentiate according to kind of ownership, or type of legal organization. Units engaged in the same activity are clustered in the same class independent of their legal attributes. Also mode of operation, e.g. using machinery vs hand-tools, is not a basis for differentiation of classes.

Kinds of activity units are classified according to their principal activity. Other activities engaged in by such units may or may not be similar. Secondary activities of these units may be very important in their own right. In general, separate classes are provided for activities of importance in the world economy or prevalent in most countries. Certain classes are established to attain greater international comparability in the classification.

55. The central attributes of units that guide their classification by activity is their autonomy of action in the economy and the homogeneity of their actions so that they can be classified with certainty. These two attributes act in conflict in many cases, with a high degree of homogeneity often an attribute of units that are least autonomous. Autonomy has important distinctions regarding financial and production attributes. Important distinctions regarding homogeneity are regional homogeneity and economic homogeneity. Four categories of statistical units are utilized reflecting the interaction of these variables:

	AUTONOMY		HOMOGENEITY	
TYPE OF UNIT	FINANCIAL	PRODUCTION	REGIONAL	ECONOMIC
ENTERPRISE TYPE UNIT	HIGH	HIGH	LOW	LOW
KIND OF ACTIVITY UNIT	LOW	HIGH	LOW	LOW
LOCAL UNIT	LOW	LOW	HIGH	LOW
ESTABLISHMENT UNIT	LOW	LOW	HIGH	HIGH

56. The starting point in ISIC for establishing statistical units is the legal unit. In market economies the legal unit may be a corporation, stock company, association, partnership, or individual. The central defining element of such entities is ownership or control by a single interest. In centrally planned economies the parallel entity is an enterprise, or a common bookkeeping and management entity, which may be grouped as a combine or trust. These groupings may occur around stages in the production process, or commonality of outputs with respect to inputs.

57. The four kinds of units identified above are defined as follows in the ISIC documentation:

> The Enterprise - the smallest legal entity that encloses and controls all necessary functions to carry out its economic business. It owns the property of the organization, receives and disposes of its income, enters into contracts and maintains independent and complete accounting records. Its central requirement is that it has one ownership or control. It may be highly heterogeneous with respect to location and economic activity.

The Kind-of-Activity Unit - this unit typically is an autonomous part of an enterprise, engaging in predominantly one kind of economic activity without geographic constraints on its operations. The main characteristic of this unit is that it is autonomous with respect to its own activities. Each enterprise must, by definition, have at least one kind-of-activity unit.

The Local Unit - in order to reflect the fact that units engage in activities in more than one geographic area, the local unit concept is created. It is defined as containing all local activities carried out by an enterprise at or from one location. Location can refer to the physical location where the unit operates or to the area served by the unit. Each enterprise must have at least one local unit.

The Establishment - in order to produce statistics that are homogeneous with respect to economic activity and geographic region, the establishment becomes the main unit of observation. The ideal definition is an autonomous part of an enterprise that engages in predominantly one kind of activity at a single location. Each enterprise, each kind-of-activity unit and each local unit must have at least one establishment. Fundamentally the establishment is the smallest common denominator statistical unit that can be used as an observation unit. Lack of data for some establishments lacking economic autonomy sometimes requires redefining establishments to encompass the smallest autonomous units providing separate records.

Application to the SICTA

58. The primary guiding principle regarding statistical units for SICTA is that the establishment is the fundamental supply side statistical unit to be classified. It is believed that it represents the smallest, most discrete unit for which economic statistics can be developed. Thus classifications capable of handling establishments should be able to handle more aggregate combinations of establishments.

59. Of the other statistical units identified the enterprise is most likely to have significant currency in a classification system, but is unlikely to be key in a tourism-related system. In the main enterprise data are typically limited to financial reporting given the lack of economic differentiability. Because enterprises often engage in diverse activities the ability to classify them discretely is weak and imprecise.

60. It is unfortunate that the remaining two statistical unit categories are so infrequently used, because they could be of value to tourism reporting. Often the distinction between tourism-related and non-tourism related establishments is not one of activity but one of area. For instance, while auto fuel consumption for tourism travel tends to amount to about 20 per cent of overall auto sales in representative countries, this distribution is not homogeneous. It is likely to be highly variable by area, with the national average statistics composed of areas with 90 per cent shares and 5 per cent shares. This would apply also to many classes where only part of total consumption is represented by tourism. In many of these cases where activities cannot be further distinguished by greater differentiation of economic activities, they can be further differentiated by geographic stratification. The ability to sub-divide classes in the SICTA by geographic units could be very valuable and instructive. Temporal stratifications, particularly by month and season could also prove very valuable.

61. Determination of the classification structure for SICTA took as its guide the logic of classification of statistical units to the ISIC. ISIC uses a process of classification based on the primary activity of the unit. Secondary or ancillary activities are disregarded in the classification process. Primary activity may be measured by gross output, value added, or other means.

62. To guide the classification process in ISIC measures of homogeneity, including specialization ratios and coverage ratios are employed. Similar measures were constructed for the SICTA based on examination of the characteristics of classes. Data supporting the specialization ratio are presented in the Appendix. ISIC recognizes that coverage ratios cannot always govern classification logic. Establishments, significant to a society may be highly oriented to an activity, i.e. exhibit a high degree of specialization, but fail to represent a major part of total national sales. These entities may well deserve separate classification. This can be an acute concern for tourism statistics where establishments specializing in tourism sales may be overwhelmed in total sales by larger less-specialized entities. In order to represent such entities the coverage criterion must occasionally be relaxed.

63. Finally, ISIC uses a criterion of importance, suggesting that while an entity may fail other more stringent tests if it represents activities of importance in a number of countries or is important to sustain comparability, it should be incorporated in the system of classification. This view is also employed in the development of the SICTA for activities identified as principal activities, and is reflected in the statistical coding of areas of importance to tourism purchases in the Appendix.

Demand side statistical units

64. The ISIC assumptions and statistical delineations regarding "transactors" in economic activities is carried further by this work on the SICTA to incorporate further differentiation of transactors to include defined classes of consumers. Transactors include "tourism agents" as defined, taking into account the concept of a "resident agent" used in the systems of national accounts and balance of segments of consumers, including visitors, tourists and excursionists, organized as follows:

Domestic visitors:

- Tourists (overnight visitors)
- Same-day visitors

International visitors:

- Tourists (overnight visitors)
- Same-day visitors

65. For statistical purposes, the term domestic visitor describes: "any person residing in a country, who travels to a place within the country, outside his/her usual environment for a period not exceeding twelve months and whose main purpose of visit is other than the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited".

66. Domestic visitors comprise:

(i) Tourists (overnight visitors): "a visitor who stays at least one night in a collective or private accommodation in the place visited"; and

(ii) Same-day visitors: "a visitor who does not spend the night in a collective or private accommodation in the place visited".

67. For statistical purposes, the term international visitor describes "any person who travels to a country other than in which s/he has his/her usual residence but outside his/her usual environment for a period not exceeding twelve months and whose main purpose of visit is other than the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the country visited".

68. International visitors include:

(i) Tourists (overnight visitors): "a visitor who stays at least one night in a collective or private accommodation in the country visited", and

(ii) Same-day visitors: "a visitor who does not spend the night in a collective or private accommodation in the country visited".

69. For statistical purposes, the term "international same-day visitor describes: an international visitor who does not spend the night in a collective or private accommodation in the country visited. This definition includes:

(i) Cruise passengers who arrive in a country on a cruise ship and return to the ship each night to sleep on board even though the ship remains in port for several days. Also included in this group are, by extension, owners or passengers of yachts and passengers on a group tour accommodated in a train;

(ii) Crew members who do not spend the night in the country of destination; this group also includes crews of warships on a courtesy visit to a port in the country of destination, and who spend the night on board ship and not at the destination.

70. A number of constructs are formed from these basic definitions, such as "internal tourism", "national tourism" and "international tourism", to establish tourism activity groups useful to national and international accounts.

"Internal tourism" which comprises "domestic tourism" and "inbound tourism";

"National tourism" which comprises "domestic tourism" and "outbound tourism"; and,

"International tourism" which consists of "inbound tourism" and "outbound tourism".

Application to the SICTA

71. The SICTA conceptual structure seeks to provide a structure responsive to economic activities by all tourism agents within a single national entity. This would include domestic and international visitors, tourists and same-day visitors.

72. Although the means of measuring same-day visit activity is recognized as difficult, either for international or domestic purposes, and are often excluded from national accounts and some tourism definitions, it is representable in this structure conceptually.

73. If the receipts of an economic activity, defined as a SICTA class, are to be, at least conceptually, subdivided between purchases by residents and by non-residents, it must be accepted that all visitor categories must be included to assure closure between supply and demand based statistical sources. For example, a metropolitan survey of taxicab purchases, interviewing households and hotel residents to record taxicab usage, would differ theoretically from supply based revenue data obtained from taxicab establishments by precisely the amount expended by same-day visitors not included in the demand-side surveys.

Interactions between the supply and demand sides

74. It is the intent of the SICTA to be responsive to both supply-side and demand-side definitions of statistical units. In defining SICTA classes and sub-classes linked to tourism, either as a primary economic activity or as a share of overall activity, linkages must be established in the following ways:

1. If the entire class receives its revenues primarily from tourism agents, based on the definitions of demand-side tourism statistical units, it is classified with a "T" for Tourism. This is a rare occurrence within the ISIC structure.

2. In other cases, parts of classes are identified as being attributable to tourism, based on the definitions of demand-side tourism statistical units.

3. These parts are examined to establish whether they contain symmetric supply-side based sub-classes. If there are such clusters they are labelled with a "T" for Tourism for the sub-class.

4. Where there are supply-side based sub-classes useful to tourism analyses but that are not symmetric so that tourism agents do not represent the primary revenue source, the sub-class is identified with a "P" to denote Partial coverage.

5. Where there are no supply-side based sub-classes useful to tourism analyses, and the revenue relationship to tourism agents as revenue sources is partial the class is denoted with a "P".

6. It would be highly desirable to be able to further demarcate sub-classes using demand-side based criteria, i.e. taxis used by domestic visitors; taxis used by international visitors, same-day visitors etc. This is clearly unfeasible for supply-side based statistical sources. But demand-side surveys could create such information and permit these stratifications as a useful supplementary cross-classification to SICTA and ISIC.

CHAPTER III

GUIDE TO THE TABLE

75. The SICTA is conformed to the third revision of the International Standard Industrial Classification of all economic activities (ISIC), and parallels its structure throughout. It is intended that this conformant structure will enhance the general utility of the SICTA and significantly expand the collection of relevant data of use for analysis of tourism industry requirements and for consideration of its contribution to national social and economic well-being.

76. A number of rules and conventions were adopted in producing the table that require explanation:

* Tabulation Categories always appear in the table for reference purposes. They serve to form the general structure within which tourism-related categories will be embedded.

* Divisions and Groups appear in the table only when they contain classes significant to tourism. They are identical to ISIC Divisions and Groups.

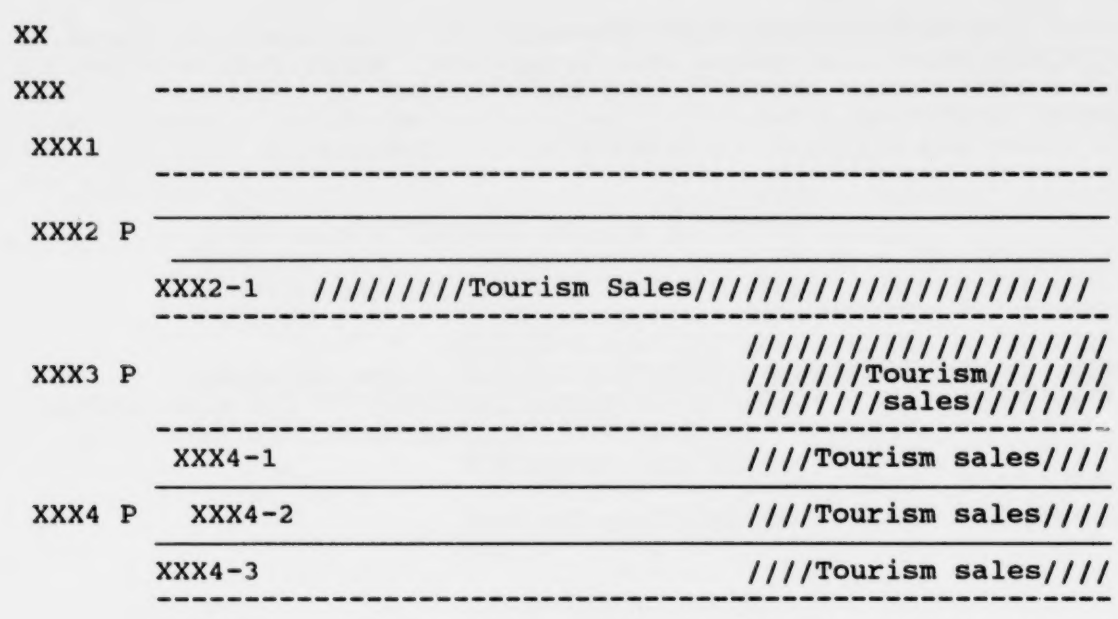
* Groups consisting of only one class are given a corresponding single four-digit identifying class number ending in "0". Groups consisting of more than one class do not have a single four-digit identifying class number. Their class numbers consist of a sequentially numbered series from 1 to 9, as needed. 9 is typically reserved for a not elsewhere classified (NEC) category.

* Classes represent the main classification categories for industrial classification.

* Classes containing discrete, definable sub-elements that are significant to the industrial classification of tourism are divided into sub-classes with sequentially numbered suffixes appended. (These sub-classes may represent the specific tourism-related element of a class, or may simply represent separately identifiable sub-elements of a class all of which are significant to tourism).

* Those sub-elements that represent the specific tourism-related element of a class, usually identified by the distinct supply characteristics of the sub-class, are denoted with a "T" for Tourism, paralleling the concept of a "Characteristic Tourism Activity" as defined by the WTO. Those sub-elements that represent separately identifiable sub-elements of the overall class with "Part" of their sales of significance to tourism are denoted with a "P". This is consistent with the concept of "Tourism-connected" goods and services and "Principal and Secondary" consumption as defined by the WTO. The assignment of these codes is guided by the analytical material shown in fields 7 and 8 of the table provided in the Appendix.

EXAMPLE



77. In the example:

Classes XXX1, XXX2, XXX3 and XXX4 are all classes in Group XXX of Division XX.

Class XXX1 contains no activity relevant to tourism (and would not appear in the table).

Class XXX2 however, contains a discrete sub-class specifically related to tourism (shaded area), identifiable by its supply characteristics (e.g. inter-city rail passenger services as part of an overall class of transport via railways). This identifiable sub-class is given the label XXX2-1. As a result the sub-class would be designated with a "T" to indicate dedication to Tourism and the parent class XXX2 would be given the designation "P" to indicate part of the class is associated with tourism.

Class XXX3 represents a different situation. In this case the class can be shown to sell a significant proportion of its output to tourists or their agents (shaded area), but not in any way that characterizes the supply of the product, (e.g. fuel sales to tourists' automobiles). In this case the overall class is given a designation of "P", providing an indication that this class is important to tourism analyses.

Class XXX4 represents a final example. In this case, the class is differentiable into unique sub-categories, which can be shown to sell a significant proportion of their output to tourists or their agents, providing greater tourism statistical detail. Again, each sub-class and the overall class would be designated with a "P".

TABULATION FIELDS DESCRIPTION

FIELD N° 1 DIV - ISIC Tabulation Category and Division
FIELD N° 2 GROUP - ISIC Group
FIELD N° 3 CLASS - ISIC Class
FIELD N° 4 SUB-CLASS - SICTA - defined class category
FIELD N° 5 T/P - SICTA Tourism designation "T" for sub-classes dedicated to Tourism; "P" for part involvement in Tourism
FIELD N° 6 NAME - Name of Category

STANDARD INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF TOURISM ACTIVITIES
SICTA

1 DIV	2 GROUP	3 4 CLASS MAIN-SUB	5 P/T	6 NAME
A				AGRICULTURE
B				FISHING
C				MINING AND QUARRYING
D				MANUFACTURING
E				ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY
F				CONSTRUCTION
45				CONSTRUCTION
		4500 -1	T	COMMERCIAL FACILITIES - HOTELS, RETAIL, ETC.
		4500 -2	T	RECREATIONAL FACILITIES - SKI AREAS, GOLF COURSES
		4500 -3	T	CIVIL WORKS - TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES, TERMINALS, DAMS
		4500 -4	T	RESORT RESIDENCES - SECOND HOMES, WEEK-END HOMES
G				WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
50				SALE AND MAINTENANCE OF MOTOR VEHICLES AND FUELS
	501	5010	P	MOTOR VEHICLE SALES
	502	5020	P	MOTOR VEHICLE MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR
	503	5030	P	SALE OF MOTOR VEHICLE PARTS AND ACCESSORIES
	504	5040	P	SALE, MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR OF MOTOR-CYCLES
	505	5050	P	RETAIL SALE OF MOTOR VEHICLE FUELS
	521			NON-SPECIALIZED RETAIL TRADE
		5211	P	RETAIL FOOD SALES
		5219	P	OTHER NON-SPECIALIZED RETAIL TRADE
	522			RETAIL SPECIALIZED FOOD SALES
		5220	P	RETAIL FOOD SALES
	523			OTHER RETAIL, SPECIALIZED
		5231	P	RETAIL SALES, PHARMACEUTICALS
		5232	P	RETAIL SALE OF TEXTILES, CLOTHING, FOOTWEAR AND LEATHER GOODS

STANDARD INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF TOURISM ACTIVITIES
SICTA

1 DIV	2 GROUP	3 4 CLASS MAIN-SUB	5 P/T	6 NAME
		5232 -1	P	RETAIL SALE OF TRAVEL ACCESSORIES, TEXTILES
		5232 -2	P	RETAIL SALE OF TRAVEL ACCESSORIES, CLOTHING
		5232 -3	P	RETAIL SALE OF TRAVEL ACCESSORIES, FOOTWEAR AND LEATHER GOODS
		5232 -4	T	RETAIL SALE OF TRAVEL ACCESSORIES, LUGGAGE
		5232 -5	T	OTHER RETAIL SALE OF TRAVEL ACCESSORIES IN SPECIALIZED STORES
		5239	P	OTHER RETAIL SALES IN SPECIALIZED STORES
		5239 -1	T	RETAIL SALES, SKIN-DIVING AND SCUBA EQUIPMENT
		5239 -2	T	RETAIL SALES, SKI EQUIPMENT
		5239 -3	T	RETAIL SALES, CAMPING, HIKING EQUIPMENT
		5239 -4	P	RETAIL SALES, HUNTING AND FISHING EQUIPMENT
		5239 -5	P	PHOTOGRAPHIC SALES AND SERVICES
		5239 -6	T	RETAIL SALES, GIFT AND SOUVENIR SHOPS
		5239 -7	P	RETAIL SALES OF OTHER TRANSPORT VEHICLES
	524	5240	P	RETAIL SALES OF SECOND-HAND GOODS
		5240 -1	P	RETAIL SALES, ANTIQUES
	525			RETAIL SALES NOT IN SHOPS
		5252	P	RETAIL SALES IN STALLS AND MARKETS
H				HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS
55				HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS
	551	5510	T	HOTELS, CAMPING SITES AND OTHER COMMERCIAL ACCOMMODATIONS
		5510 -1	T	HOTELS AND MOTELS WITH RESTAURANTS
		5510 -2	T	MOTELS AND MOTELS WITHOUT RESTAURANTS
		5510 -3	T	HOSTELS AND REFUGES
		5510 -4	T	CAMPING SITES, INCLUDING CARAVAN SITES
		5510 -5	T	HEALTH-ORIENTED ACCOMMODATION
		5510 -9	T	OTHER PROVISIONS OF LODGING, N.E.C.
	552	5520	P	RESTAURANTS, BARS AND CANTEENS
		5520 -1	P	BARS AND OTHER DRINKING PLACES
		5520 -2	P	FULL-SERVICE RESTAURANTS
		5520 -3	P	FAST FOOD RESTAURANTS AND CAFETERIA
		5520 -4	P	INSTITUTIONAL FOOD SERVICES, CATERERS
		5520 -5	P	FOOD KIOSKS, VENDORS, REFRESHMENT STANDS
		5520 -6	P	NIGHT CLUBS AND DINNER THEATERS

STANDARD INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF TOURISM ACTIVITIES
SICTA

1 DIV	2 GROUP	3 4 CLASS MAIN-SUB	5 P/T	6 NAME
I				TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS
60				LAND TRANSPORT, TRANSPORT VIA PIPELINES
	601	6010	P	TRANSPORT VIA RAILWAYS
		6010 -1	T	INTERURBAN RAIL PSGR SERVICES
		6010 -2	T	SPECIAL RAIL TOUR SERVICES
	602			OTHER LAND TRANSPORT
		6021	P	OTHER SCHEDULED PSGR LAND SERVICE
		6021 -1	T	SCHEDULED INTERURBAN BUS
		6021 -2	T	LONG DISTANCE TOUR BUSES
		6021 -3	P	SCHEDULED LOCAL AND METROPOLITAN TRANSIT SERVICES
		6021 -4	P	SPECIALIZED SCHEDULED VEHICLES
		6022	P	OTHER NON-SCHEDULED PSGR LAND TRANSPORT
		6022 -1	P	TAXIS
		6022 -2	P	CHAUFFEURED VEHICLES
		6022 -3	T	LOCAL TOUR VEHICLES
		6022 -4	P	CHARTER BUSES, EXCURSIONS (SAME-DAY VISITS)
		6022 -5	P	MAN OR ANIMAL-DRAWN VEHICLES
61				WATER TRANSPORT
	611	6110	P	SEA AND COASTAL TRANSPORT
		6110 -1	T	CRUISE SHIPS
		6110 -2	T	SHIP RENTAL W/CREW
	612	6120	P	INLAND WATER TRANSPORT
		6120 -1	T	INLAND WATER PSGR TRANS W/ACCOMMODATION
		6120 -2	T	INLAND WATER LOCAL TOURS
		6120 -3	P	INLAND WATER TAXIS, FERRIES
62				AIR TRANSPORT
	621	6210	T	SCHEDULED AIR TRANSPORT
		6210 -1	T	SCHEDULED AIR PSGR TRANSPORT
	622	6220	T	NON-SCHEDULED AIR TRANSPORT
		6220 -1	T	NON-SCHEDULED AIR PSGR TRANSPORT
		6220- 2	T	AIRCRAFT RENTAL WITH CREW
63				SUPPORTING AND AUXILIARY TRANSPORT ACTIVITIES
		6303	P	OTHER SUPPORTING TRANSPORT ACTIVITIES
		6303 -1	T	OTHER SUPPORTING LAND TRANSPORT ACTIVITIES
		6303 -2	T	OTHER SUPPORTING WATER TRANSPORT ACTIVITIES

STANDARD INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF TOURISM ACTIVITIES
SICTA

1 DIV	2 GROUP	3 4 CLASS MAIN-SUB	5 P/T	6 NAME
		6303 -3	T	OTHER SUPPORTING AIR TRANSPORT ACTIVITIES
		6304	T	TRAVEL AGENTS, TOUR OPERATORS AND GUIDES
		6304 -1	T	TRAVEL AGENTS
		6304 -2	T	TOUR OPERATORS, PACKAGERS, AND WHOLESALERS
		6304 -3	T	TICKET OFFICES NOT PART OF TRANSPORT COMPANIES
		6304 -4	T	GUIDES
J				FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION
65				FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION NOT INSURANCE/ PENSIONS
	651			MONETARY INTERMEDIATION
		6519	P	OTHER MONETARY INTERMEDIATION
		6519 -1	P	EXCHANGE OF CURRENCIES
	659			OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION
		6592	P	OTHER CREDIT GRANTING
	660			INSURANCE AND PENSION FUNDING
		6601	P	LIFE INSURANCE
		6601 -1	T	TRAVEL INSURANCE
		6603	P	NON-LIFE INSURANCE
K				REAL ESTATE, RENTING AND BUSINESS ACTIVITIES
70				REAL ESTATE ACTIVITIES
	701			REAL ESTATE ACTIVITIES WITH OWN OR LEASED PROPERTIES
		7010	P	BUYING OR SELLING OF OWN OR LEASED PROPERTY
		7010 -1	T	BUYING OR SELLING OF OWN OR LEASED TOURISM PROPERTY
	702			REAL ESTATE ACTIVITIES ON A FEE OR CONTRACT BASIS
		7020	P	LETTING OF OWN OR LEASED PROPERTY
		7020 -1	T	LETTING OF OWN OR LEASED TOURISM PROPERTY
	703			REAL ESTATE AGENCIES
		7030	P	REAL ESTATE AGENCIES
		7030 -1	T	REAL ESTATE AGENCIES FOR TOURISM PROPERTIES
		7030 -2	T	TOURIST PROPERTY MANAGEMENT
71				RENTING OF MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT W/O OPERATOR
	711			RENTING OF TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT
		7111	P	RENTING OF LAND TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT

STANDARD INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF TOURISM ACTIVITIES
SICTA

1 DIV	2 GROUP	3 4 CLASS MAIN-SUB	5 P/T	6 NAME
		7111 -1	T	AUTOMOBILE RENTAL
		7111 -2	T	MOTORCYCLE RENTAL
		7111 -3	T	RECREATIONAL VEHICLE, CAMPER, CARAVAN RENTAL
		7113	P	RENTING OF AIR TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT
		7113 -1	T	RENTING OF AIR EQUIPMENT FOR PERSONAL USE
	713	7130	P	RENTING OF PERSONAL AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS
		7130 -1	T	RENTAL OF WATERCRAFT AND RELATED FACILITIES
		7130 -2	P	RENTAL OF SADDLE HORSES
		7130 -3	T	RENTAL OF BICYCLES
		7130 -4	T	RENTAL OF SKI EQUIPMENT
		7130 -5	T	RENTAL OF TOURIST-RELATED GOODS NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED
73				RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
	732	7320	P	R & D IN SOCIAL SCIENCES
		7320 -1	T	TOURISM RESEARCH
74				OTHER BUSINESS ACTIVITIES
	741			LEGAL, ACCOUNTING, BOOK-KEEPING & AUDITING, TAX CONSULTANCY, MARKET RESEARCH POLLING, BUSINESS & MANAGEMENT CONSULTANCY
		7413	P	MARKET RESEARCH AND POLLING
		7413 -1	T	TOURISM MARKET RESEARCH
		7414	P	BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT CONSULTANCY ACTIVITIES
		7414 -1	T	TOURISM BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT CONSULTANCY SERVICES
	742			ARCHITECTURAL, ENGRING & OTH TECHNICAL ACTIVITIES
		7421	P	ARCHITECTURE AND ENGINEERING
		7421 -1	T	TOURISM ARCHITECTURE AND ENGINEERING
	743	7430	P	ADVERTISING
		7430 -1	T	TOURISM ADVERTISING
	749			BUSINESS ACTIVITIES N.E.C.
		7494	P	PHOTOGRAPHIC ACTIVITIES
		7494 -1	T	PASSPORT PHOTOGRAPHERS
		7499	P	OTHER BUSINESS ACTIVITIES N.E.C.
		7499 -1	P	TRANSLATION SERVICES
L				PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

STANDARD INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF TOURISM ACTIVITIES
SICTA

1 DIV	2 GROUP	3 4 CLASS MAIN-SUB	5 P/T	6 NAME
75				PUBLIC ADMINISTRATON & DEFENCE; COMPULSORY SOCIAL SECURITY
	751			ADMINISTRATION OF THE STATE
		7511	P	GENERAL PUBLIC SERVICE ACTIVITIES
		7511 -1	P	CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATION
		7511 -2	P	TAXATION, FEES, FINES, TARIFFS
		7511 -3	T	INFORMATIONS BUREAUS
		7512	P	ACTIVITIES OF SERVICE AGENCIES
		7512 -1	P	PROVISION OF TRANSPORT-RELATED FUNCTIONS
		7512 -2	P	PROVISION OF CULTURAL, RECREATIONAL SERVICES
		7513	P	BUSINESS REGULATION
		7513 -1	T	TOURISM ADMINISTRATION
		7513 -2	T	REGULATION OF PRIVATE TRANPORT ACTIVITIES
		7513 -3	P	FISHING, HUNTING REGULATION
		7513 -4	P	REGIONAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION
		7513 -5	P	PROVISION OF TRANSPORT INFRASTRUTURE
	752			PROVISION OF SERVICES TO THE COMMUNITY
		7521	P	FOREIGN AFFAIRS
		7521 -1	T	VISA ISSUANCE, CONSULAR AFFAIRS
		7523	P	PUBLIC ORDER AND SAFETY
		7523 -1	T	SPECIAL POLICE, BORDER GUARDS, AIRPORT SECURITY
M				EDUCATION
80				EDUCATION
	803	8030	P	HIGHER EDUCATION
		8030 -1	T	HOTEL SCHOOLS
		8030 -2	T	TOURISM EDUCATION PROGRAMMES
		8030 -3	T	RECREATION AND PARK SCHOOLS
		8030 -4	T	TOURISM RELATED EDUCATION, N.E.C.
	809	8090	P	ADULT EDUCATION
		8090 -1	P	DRIVING INSTRUCTION
		8090 -2	T	SKI INSTRUCTION
		8090 -3	P	SWIMMING, SCUBA INSTRUCTION
		8090 -4	P	FLYING INSTRUCTION
		8090 -5	P	BOATING INSTRUCTION
		8090 -9	T	TOURIST INSTRUCTION, N.E.C.

STANDARD INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF TOURISM ACTIVITIES
SICTA

1 DIV	2 GROUP	3 4 CLASS MAIN-SUB	5 P/T	6 NAME
N				HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES
O				OTHER COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES
91				ACTIVITIES OF MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS N.E.C.
	911			ACTIVITIES OF BUSINESS, EMPLOYERS, AND PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS
		9111	P	ACTIVITIES OF BUSINESS AND EMPLOYER ORGS
		9111 -1	T	VISITOR AND CONVENTION BUREAUS
		9112	P	ACTIVITIES OF PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS
		9112 -1	T	ACTIVITIES OF TOURISM-RELATED PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS
	912	9120	P	ACTIVITIES OF TRADE UNIONS
		9120 -1	T	ACTIVITES OF TOURISM INDUSTRY-RELATED TRADE UNIONS
	919			ACTIVITIES OF OTHER MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS
		9199	P	ACTIVITIES OF OTHER MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS
		9199 -1	T	TRAVEL CLUBS
		9199 -2	T	TRAVELLERS AID SOCIETIES
92				RECREATIONAL, CULTURAL AND SPORTING ACTIVITIES
	921			MOTION PICTURES, RADIO, TV AND OTHER ENTERTAINMENT
		9212	P	MOTION PICTURE PROJECTION
		9213	P	RADIO AND TELEVISION ACTIVITIES
		9214	P	DRAMATIC ARTS, MUSIC AND OTHER ART ACTIVITIES
		9215	P	OPERATION OF TICKET AGENCIES
		9219	P	OTHER ENTERTAINMENT ACTIVITIES, N.E.C.
		9219 -1	P	AMUSEMENT PARKS
		9219 -2	P	OTHER ENTERTAINMENT ACTIVITIES, N.E.C.
	923			LIBRARIES, ARCHIVES, MUSEUMS AND OTHER CULTURAL ACTIVITIES
		9231	P	LIBRARY AND ARCHIVE ACTIVITIES

STANDARD INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF TOURISM ACTIVITIES
SICTA

1 DIV	2 GROUP	3 4 CLASS MAIN-SUB	5 P/T	6 NAME
		9232	P	MUSEUM ACTIVITIES AND PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS
		9232 -1	P	MUSEUMS OF ALL KIND AND SUBJECTS
		9232 -2	P	HISTORICAL SITES AND BUILDINGS
		9233	P	BOTANICAL AND ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS AND NATURE RESERVE ACTIVITIES
		9233 -1	P	BOTANICAL AND ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS
		9233 -2	P	NATURE AND WILDLIFE PRESERVES
	924			SPORTING AND OTHER RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES
		9241	P	SPORTING ACTIVITIES
		9241 -1	P	PHYSICAL-FITNESS FACILITIES
		9241 -2	P	OPERATION OF SPORTING FACILITIES
		9241 -3	P	ACTIVITIES RELATED TO RECREATIONAL HUNTING
		9241 -4	P	OTHER SPORTING ACTIVITIES, N.E.C.
		9249	P	OTHER RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES
		9249 -1	P	OPERATIONS OF RECREATION PARKS AND BEACHES
		9249 -2	P	ACTIVITIES RELATING TO RECREATIONAL FISHING
		9249 -3	P	GAMBLING AND BETTING OPERATIONS, CASINOS
		9249 -4	P	OPERATION OF RECREATIONAL FAIRS AND SHOWS
		9249 -5	P	OPERATION OF SKI LIFTS
93	930			OTHER SERVICE ACTIVITIES
		9309	P	OTHER SERVICE ACTIVITIES, N.E.C.
		9309 -1	P	PORTERS, VALET PARKING SERVICES, DOORMEN
P				PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS WITH EMPLOYED PERSONS
Q				EXTRA-TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATIONS AND BODIES
99	990	9900	P	EXTRA-TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATIONS AND BODIES
		9901 -1	T	INTERNATIONAL TOURISM BODIES

F. Construction

4500-1 Commercial Facilities - Hotels, Retail, etc.

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of construction of, and renovation and repair work on, buildings owned and operated by private units for transient accommodations, restaurants, theatres and cinemas, nightclubs, casinos, and similar retail or service activities patronized by tourists.

4500-2 Recreational Facilities - Ski Areas, Golf Courses

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of construction of, renovations and repair work on, projects other than buildings including ski resorts, golf courses, swimming-pools, amphitheatres, playing fields, and other recreational facilities.

4500-3 Civil Works - Transportation Facilities, Terminals, Dams

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of construction of, and renovations and repair work on, public works projects substantially patronized by tourists, including air, bus and rail terminals, public marinas, dams forming lakes for recreational use, roads and rail rights of way.

4500-4 Resort Residences - Second Homes, Week-end Homes

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of construction of, and renovations and repair work on, privately-owned, non-primary residences such as homes held for occasional use, seasonal homes, resort apartments, time share units, cabins, and cottages.

G. Wholesale and retail

G 50 SALE AND MAINTENANCE OF MOTOR VEHICLES AND FUELS

5010P Motor Vehicle Sales

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of wholesale and retail sales of new or used personal motor vehicles, including automobiles, light trucks, campers, trailers, and recreational vehicles.

5020P Motor Vehicle Maintenance and Repair

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing maintenance and repair services for personally-owned motor vehicles.

5030P Sale of Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of wholesale and retail sales of tires, batteries, and other motor vehicle parts, components or accessories, when not combined with sales of such vehicles themselves.

5040P Sale, Maintenance and Repair of Motorcycles

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of motorcycles and snowmobiles and their parts and components.

5050P Retail Sale of Motor Vehicle Fuels

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of the retail sale of fuel (motor spirits, gasoline, petrol, LPG), lubricating oil, diesel fuel, kerosene, for motor vehicles and motorcycles.

G 521 NON-SPECIALIZED RETAIL TRADE

5211P Retail Food Sales

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of retail sales of a range of food items for home preparation and consumption in homes including second homes, condominiums, and commercial accommodations.

5219P Other Non-specialized Retail Trade

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of retail sale of a range of non-food items purchased by tourists.

G 522 RETAIL SPECIALIZED FOOD SALES

5220P Retail Food Sales

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of retail sales of a specialized selection of food items, such as meat, fruits and vegetables, or seafood, for home preparation and consumption in homes including second homes, condominiums, and commercial accommodations.

G 523 OTHER RETAIL, SPECIALIZED

5231P Retail Sales, Pharmaceuticals

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of retail sales of prescription drugs and non-prescription medicines and may also carry a number of related lines such as cosmetics, and toiletries.

5232P Retail Sales of Textiles, Clothing, Footwear and Leather Goods

5232-1 Retail Sale of Travel Accessories, Textiles

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of retail sale of textiles associated with travel including fabrics, basic materials for making rugs tapestries, sheets, table cloths and towels.

5232-2 Retail Sale of Travel Accessories, Clothing

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of retail sale of clothing associated with travel including cruise wear, outdoor recreational clothing such as cold weather or hot weather apparel, and other specialized apparel.

5232-3 Retail Sale of Travel Accessories, Footwear and Leather Goods

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of retail sale of footwear and leather goods excluding luggage, associated with travel including walking shoes, hiking boots and sandals.

5232-4 Retail Sale of Travel Accessories, Luggage

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of retail sale of luggage and trunks, overnight bags, shaving and toilet kits, and passport cases and wallets.

5232-5 Other Retail Sale of Travel Accessories in Specialized Stores

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of retail sale of other travel accessories including travel alarm clocks, electrical converters and other electrical appliances specifically designed for travel needs.

5239P Other Retail Sales in Specialized Stores

5239-1 Retail Sales, Skin-diving and Scuba Equipment

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of retail sales of underwater swimming and diving equipment.

5239-2 Retail Sales, Ski Equipment

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of retail sales of ski apparel, equipment and accessories.

5239-3 Retail Sales, Camping and Hiking Equipment

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of retail sales of tents, backpacks, and other camping and hiking equipment.

5239-4 Retail Sales, Hunting and Fishing Equipment

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of retail sales of guns, ammunition, hunting apparel and other hunting equipment, and fishing rods, reels, bait and other fishing equipment.

5239-5 Photographic Sales and Services

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of retail sales of cameras including video cameras, film, other photographic supplies and equipment, and film processing.

5239-6 Retail Sales, Gift and Souvenir Shops

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consist of retail sales of gift and novelty merchandise and souvenirs.

5239-7 Retail Sales of Other Transport Vehicles

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of retail sales of boats, yachts and other pleasure boats, and aircraft.

G 524 RETAIL SALES OF SECOND-HAND GOODS

5240-1 Retail Sales, Antiques

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of retail sales of antique furniture and other household items, rare books and manuscripts, and objects of art.

G 525 RETAIL SALES NOT IN SHOPS

5252P Retail Sales in Stalls and Markets

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of retail sales in stalls, markets, highway stands and sidewalk stands.

H. Hotels and restaurants

H 55 HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

H 551 Hotels, Camping Sites and other Commercial Accommodations

5510-1 Hotels and motels with Restaurants

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing short-term lodging with restaurant facilities on a fee basis to the general public, including hotels, motor hotels, motels auto courts, inns and seasonal hotels.

5510-2 Hotels and Motels without Restaurants

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing short-term lodging without restaurant facilities on a fee basis to the general public including hotels, motor hotels, motels auto courts, inns and seasonal hotels.

5510-3 Hostels and Refuges

This class includes units that provide short stay accommodations often to young travellers, on a specialized basis including hostels and shelters in rural or urban environments.

5510-4 Camping Sites, including Caravan Sites

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing overnight or short-term sites for campers or tents, recreational vehicles, trailers or caravans.

5510-5 Health-oriented Accommodation

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing transient lodging to the general public with specialized physical fitness and health-related services or spa facilities.

Exclusions: Such facilities without accommodation are covered under 9241-1.

5510-9 Other Provisions of Lodging

This class includes units whose function is to provide short term accommodation and that are not elsewhere classified including operations of sleeping cars when carried on by operations separate from railroad, or provide transient lodging with or without meals to members or constituents only, including residence clubs.

H 552 RESTAURANTS, BARS AND CANTEENS

5520-1 Bars and other Drinking Places

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of selling and serving alcoholic beverages with or without food service and with or without entertainment, to the general public.

5520-2 Full-service Restaurants

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of selling and serving prepared foods with or without alcoholic beverages and with or without entertainment, to the general public seated at tables.

5520-3 Fast-food Restaurants and Cafeterias

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of selling prepared foods to the general public at a counter without table service.

5520-4 Institutional Food Services, Caterers

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of serving prepared foods with or without alcoholic beverages in institutional settings such as universities, military bases and commercial airplanes.

5520-5 Food Kiosks, Vendors, Refreshment Stands

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of selling prepared foods to the general public at open-air stands and stalls, either movable or permanent.

5520-6 Nightclubs and Dinner Theatres

This class includes units which provide meals or alcoholic beverages in association with a primary activity of providing entertainment (irrespective of the primary sources of revenue received).

I. Transport storage and communication

I 60 LAND TRANSPORT, TRANSPORT VIA PIPELINES

I 601 6010 Transport Via Railways

6010-1 Interurban Rail Passenger Services

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing all rail passenger transport services including international and domestic services between cities, or major urban centres.

Exclusions: The operation of sleeping cars is classified in Class 5510 (Hotels, Camping, Sites, and other provision of short stay accommodation -see 5510-1)and the operation of dining-cars is classified in Class 5520 (Restaurants, Bars and Canteens - see 5520-4), when carried on by separate units. Metropolitan railway transport is classified in Class 6021(Other Scheduled Passenger Land Transport - see Class 6021-3).

6010-2 Special Rail Tour Services

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing services on special trains designed for touring and sightseeing.

I 602 OTHER LAND TRANSPORT

6021P Other Scheduled Passenger Land Service

6021-1 Scheduled Interurban Buses

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing scheduled road transport in buses for the carriage of passengers between cities or major urban centres.

6021-2 Long-distance Tour Buses

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing long-distance tour-bus operations, typically providing scenic guided travel, over large areas and even across national borders.

Exclusions: Buses available for local charter, excursions or local tours are included under 6022-3 - Local Tour Vehicles.

6021-3 Scheduled Local and Metropolitan Transit Services

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing services associated with daily metropolitan travel on a scheduled basis, whether by bus, tram, trolley, light rail vehicle, trolley-bus, underground or elevated railway, whether provided by municipal agencies or private providers.

6021-4 Specialized Scheduled Vehicles

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing scheduled vehicles serving specialized purposes, such as airports, terminals, or guest-only commercial vehicles.

6022P Other Non-scheduled Passenger Land Transport

6022-1 Taxis

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing for-hire vehicles for exclusive or shared-ride on an on-call basis.

6022-2 Chauffeured Vehicles

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing rental on a trip or timed basis of a passenger vehicle with driver, generally for the exclusive use of the renter and guests.

6022-3 Local Tour Vehicles

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing tours in bus-type vehicles or the like, available for use by visitors or groups on a seat-purchase basis.

6022-4 Charter Buses, Excursions (same-day visits)

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing bus-type vehicles or the like, available for use by groups on a per-vehicle basis to specific destinations and return or on an hourly service basis.

Exclusions: Long-distance tour buses habitually covering a standard route are included under 6021-2 - Long-distance Tour Buses.

6022-5 Man or Animal-Drawn Vehicles

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of vehicles propelled by persons or animals providing taxi or tour services such as rickshaws, pedicabs and horse carriages.

I 61 WATER TRANSPORT

I 611 Sea and Coastal Water Transport

6110-1 Cruise Ships

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing vessels designed to accommodate large numbers of passengers in a resort setting designed for travel to and through places of scenic interest, where emphasis is placed on the enjoyment of events on-board rather than on speed of arrival at the destination.

6110-2 Ship Rental with Crew

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing rentals of ships with crew for pleasure travel independent of whether the waters sailed are sea, coastal or inland.

Exclusions: Rental of ships without crew for commercial activities are covered under 7112 - Renting of Water Transport Equipment. This would typically be outside of tourism interest. Rental of boats without crew for recreational purposes are treated in 9249 and also in 7130 - Renting of personal and household goods.

I 612 INLAND WATER TRANSPORT

6120-1 Inland Water Passenger Transport with Accommodation

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing waterborne travel on inland waterways, lakes and seas, providing facilities for overnight sleeping accommodation.

6120-2 Inland Water Local Tours

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing local tour services in boats in and around metropolitan harbours or local scenic water areas.

6120-3 Inland Water Taxis and Ferries

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing for-hire services in water-taxis around harbour areas, and ferries providing across-water transport services between major termini.

I 62 AIR TRANSPORT

I 621 Scheduled Air Transport

6210-1 Scheduled Air Passenger Transport

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing fixed route, scheduled air passenger services.

I 622 Non-scheduled Air Transport

6220-1 Non-scheduled Air Passenger Transport

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing charter and other non-scheduled air passenger services.

6220-2 Aircraft Rental with Crew

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing air services to a renter or small group of renters.

I 63 SUPPORTING AND AUXILIARY TRANSPORT ACTIVITIES

6303P Other Supporting Transport Activities

6303-1 Other Supporting Land Transport Activities

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing vehicle, crew, baggage and passenger services within a terminal complex for rail and bus operations. It also includes units that provide parking for automobiles and other vehicles for a fee, and structures such as bridges, tunnels and tool roads that provide passage for vehicles for a fee.

6303-2 Other Supporting Water Transport Activities

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing crew, baggage, and passenger services within a water terminal complex for ship, barge, ferry or boats, whether carrier or private including berthing, storage, navigation, pilotage, and operation of locks and dams.

6303-3 Other Supporting Air Transport Activities

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing vehicle, crew, baggage, and passenger services within a terminal complex for air carriers and private aircraft operators including aircraft storage and ground services. It also includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing services to aircraft in associated airspace with landing, take-off and en route guidance.

Exclusions: Retail and food services, vehicle fuelling and maintenance provided within terminals in 6303 by vendors are covered in their appropriate retail categories.

6304P Travel Agents, Tour Operators and Guides

6304-1 Travel Agents

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing services to travellers and tourists furnishing travel information, advice and planning, arranging tours, accommodation and transportation including furnishing tickets.

6304-2 Tour Operators, Packagers and Wholesalers

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing the service of designing tours, organizing and arranging them for sale to travellers and tourists through travel agents. Also those managing tours providing tour services directly to travellers and tourists are included.

6304-3 Ticket Offices not a Part of Transport Companies

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing independent ticket offices arranging passage and seating for travellers on air, bus, rail and ships.

6304-4 Guides

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing tourist-guide services to travellers and tourists.

J. Financial intermediation

J 65 FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION NOT INSURANCE/PENSIONS

J 651 Monetary Intermediation

6519P Other Monetary Intermediation

6519-1 Exchange of Currencies

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of selling international currencies to the general public.

J 659 Other Financial Intermediation

6592P Other Credit Granting

J 660 Insurance and Pension Funding

6601P Life Insurance

6601-1 Travel Insurance

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of selling to the general public insurance covering accidental death while travelling away from home.

6603P Non-life Insurance

K. Real estate, renting and business activities

K 70 REAL ESTATE ACTIVITIES

K 701P Real Estate Activities with Own or Leased Property

7010P Buying or Selling of Own or Leased Property

7010-1 Buying or Selling of Own or Leased Tourism Property

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of buying or selling tourism properties, whether owned or leased for recreation, weekend, or tourism related activities, including residence and commercial properties.

K 702 Real Estate activities on a fee or contract basis

7020P Letting of Own or Leased Property

7020-1 Letting of Own or Leased Tourism Property

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of letting, renting or leasing furnished apartments, rooms, houses, apartments, time share units, cabins and cottages to tourists.

K 703 Real Estate Agencies

7030P Real Estate Agencies

7030-1 Real Estate Agencies for Tourism Properties

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of real state agency activities provided to tourism properties including intermediation in buying and selling, appraisals, and property management.

7030-2 Tourist Property Management

This class includes units whose exclusive and main activity consists of managing residences leased or rented to tourists on behalf of the owners.

K 71 RENTING OF MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT WITHOUT OPERATORS

K 711 Renting of Transport Equipment

7111P Renting of Land Transport Equipment

7111-1 Automobile Rental

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of daily and short-term rental of automobiles, light trucks, and off road vehicles, all without drivers.

7111-2 Motorcycle Rental

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of daily and short-term rental of motorcycles, mopeds and other less than four wheel motorized wheels.

7111-3 Recreational Vehicle, Camper, Caravan Rental

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of daily and short-term rental of campers, trailers, and recreational vehicles, all without drivers. These vehicles typically provide sleeping accommodation. Those primarily engaged in rental of aircraft are classified in K7113-1, and those primarily engaged in rental of boats are classified in K7130-1. Those primarily engaged in rental of auto/trucks or motor cycles without drivers are classified in K7111-1 and K7111-2.

7113P Renting of Air Transport Equipment

7113-1 Renting of Air Transport Equipment for Personal Use

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of renting airplanes, gliders, helicopters and other aircraft to individuals.

K 713 Renting of Personal and Household Goods

7130P Renting of Personal and Household Goods

7130-1 Rental of Watercraft and Related Facilities

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of daily or short-term rental of boats and docking facilities to the general public.

7130-2 Rental of Saddle Horses

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of daily or short-term rental of horses for horseback riding to the general public.

7130-3 Rental of Bicycles

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of daily or short-term rental of bicycles to the general public.

7130-4 Rental of Ski Equipment

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of daily or short-term rental of ski equipment.

7130-5 Rental of Tourist-related Goods not Elsewhere Classified

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of recreational equipment, transport vehicles and other items not elsewhere classified.

K 73 RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

K 732 Research and Development in the Social Sciences

7320P Research and Development in the Social Sciences

7320-1 Tourism Research

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consist of economic, sociological, cultural, environment and geographic research on tourism. Market research is classified in 7413-1 - Tourism Market Research.

K 74 OTHER BUSINESS ACTIVITIES

K 741 Legal, Accounting, Bookkeeping and Auditing, Tax Consultancy, Market Research and Polling, Business and Management Consultancy.

7413P Market Research and Polling

7413-1 Tourism Market Research

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of research on domestic or international tourism markets, with or without polling.

7414P Business and Management Consultancy Activities

7414-1 Tourism Business and Management Consultancy Services

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activities consists of expert and professional advice and counselling on the management of tourism management.

K 742 Architectural, Engineering and Other Technical Activities

7421P Architecture and Engineering

7421-1 Tourism Architecture and Engineering

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consist of designing tourism buildings and other facilities, such as ski resorts, golf courses, amphitheatre, and resorts.

K 743 Advertising

7430-1 Tourism Advertising

This class includes units where a significant activity consists of preparing and placing advertising in print, broadcast and outdoor media for tourism businesses on a contract or fee basis.

K 749 Business Activities not Elsewhere Classified

7494P Photographic Activities

7494-1 Passport Photographers

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of still photography required for passports for the general public.

7499P Other Business Activities not Elsewhere Classified

7499-1 Translation Services

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of preparing translations of documents from one language to another, or of providing live translators for the general public.

L. Public administration

L 75 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE: COMPULSORY SOCIAL SECURITY

L 751 Administration of the State

7511P General Public Service Activities

7511-1 Customs Administration

This class includes government units whose exclusive or main activity consists of collection of customs duties and fines on imported goods either brought or sent into a country by tourists.

7511-2 Taxation, Fees, Fines, Tariffs

This class includes government units whose exclusive or main activity consists of collecting taxes, fines, and fees from tourists or units whose exclusive or main activity is to service tourists, including arrival and departure taxes, airport fees, and similar taxes and fees.

7511-3 Information Bureaus

This class includes government units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing maps, brochures, directories guides and other information on routes, services, facilities, festivals and other activities of interest to tourists.

7512P Activities of Service Agencies

7512-1 Provision of Transport-related Functions

This class includes government units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing inter-city transportation and other transportation for tourists.

7512-2 Provision of Cultural, Recreational Services

This class includes government units whose exclusive or main activity consists of managing museums, historic sites, zoological gardens, botanical gardens, arboreta, parks, forests, wildlife preserves and other cultural and recreational facilities for public use.

7513P Business Regulation

7513-1 Tourism Administration

This class includes government units whose exclusive or main activity consists of regulating, licensing and inspection of tourist facilities, with or without providing marketing assistance.

7513-2 Regulation of Private Transport Activities

This class includes government units whose exclusive or main activity consists of regulating, licensing and inspecting inter-city transportation services and facilities including airports, air traffic control, surface transportation (public and private), and other transportation frequented by tourists.

7513-3 Fishing, Hunting Regulation

This class includes government units whose exclusive or main activity consists of regulation, licensing and inspection of hunting and fishing activities and facilities.

7513-4 Regional and Economic Development Administration

This class includes government units whose exclusive or main activity consists of promotion and development of tourism and the industry that services it.

7513-5 Provision of Transport Infrastructure

This class includes government units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing and managing roads, terminals, ports, toll-roads, bridges, marinas, and other transportation infrastructure.

L 752 Provision of Services to the Community

7521P Foreign Affairs

7521-1 Visa Issuance, Consular Affairs

This class includes government units whose exclusive or main activity consists of issuing visas and operating embassies and consular offices in other countries.

7523P Public Order and Safety

7523-1 Special Police, Border Guards, Airport Security

This class includes government units whose exclusive or main activity consists in law enforcement, traffic safety, police, and other activities related to the enforcement of the law and preservation of order at borders, international transportation ports and terminals, and tourist activities and facilities.

M. Education

M 80 EDUCATION

8030P Higher Education

8030-1 Hotel Schools

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing academic courses and furnishing degrees in hotel management and administration.

8030-2 Tourism Education Programmes

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing academic courses and furnishing degrees in tourism development and travel management, but not devoted to a single sector of the industry that services tourists.

8030-3 Recreation and Park Schools

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing academic courses and furnishing degrees in management and administration of parks and recreation facilities, both public and private.

8030-4 Tourism-related Education not Elsewhere Classified

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing academic courses and furnishing degrees in administration and management of private units whose exclusive or main activity consists of servicing tourists, except hotel schools and tourism education programmes.

8090P Adult Education

8090-1 Driving instruction

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing instruction in automobile driving.

8090-2 Ski Instruction

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing instruction in alpine or nordic skiing, not part of an academic programme.

8090-3 Swimming, Scuba Instruction

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing instruction in swimming and underwater diving and use of related equipment, not part of an academic programme.

8090-4 Flying Instruction

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing instruction in flying airplanes, gliders, helicopters and other aircraft, not part of an academic programme.

8090-5 Boating Instruction

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing instruction in sailing, wind surfing, surfboarding, rafting, canoeing, and operation of other water craft, not part of an academic programme.

8090-9 Tourist Instruction not Elsewhere Classified

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing instruction in tourist activities or the operation of related equipment, not part of an academic programme.

O. Other community, social and personal service activities

O 91 ACTIVITIES OF MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS N.E.C.

O 911 Activities of Business, Employers, and Professional Organizations

9111P Activities of Business and Employer Organizations

9111-1 Visitor and Convention Bureaus

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing services promoting visitation to particular cities or areas for their membership, usually businesses.

9112P Activities of Professional Organizations

9112-1 Activities of Tourism-related Professional Organizations

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing services to members consisting of those with a professional interest in tourism, including research, analysis, and other areas of interest.

O 912 9120P Activities of Trade Unions

9120-1 Activities of Tourism Industry-related Trade Unions

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activities consists of providing representation and services to members of trade unions in industry sectors associated with the tourism industry.

O 919 9199P Activities of Other Membership Organizations

9199-1 Travel Clubs

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing representation and services to associations of members with an interest in travel, seeking to obtain desired special services and treatment for their memberships.

9199-2 Travellers Aid Societies

This class includes units, usually consisting of volunteer members, whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing services to travellers away from home in need of assistance.

O 92 RECREATIONAL, CULTURAL, AND SPORTING ACTIVITIES

O 921 9210P Motion Pictures, Radio, TV and Other Entertainment

9212P Motion Picture Projection

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing public exhibition of films or motion pictures. Cinemas, Motion-picture Theatres, etc.

9213P Radio and Television Activities

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing broadcast services via radio or television of news, weather, entertainment, public service and other programming.

9214P Dramatic Arts, Music and Other Arts Activities

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing music and theatre art performances. Includes music festivals, summer theatres, and art festivals.

9215P Operation of Ticket Agencies

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of agencies providing for sales of tickets to theatre, concert and sporting events.

9219P Other Entertainment Activities, N.E.C.

9219-1 Amusement Parks

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing entertainment via amusement parks, theme parks, children's parks, providing rides, amusement devices, shows, foods and related services. Also included are carnivals, rodeos.

9219-2 Other Entertainment Activities, N.E.C.

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing entertainment services including ballrooms, discos and the like, and other entertainment services not elsewhere classified.

O 923 Libraries, Archives, Museums and other Cultural Activities

9231P Library and Archive Activities

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing libraries and library and archive services.

9232P Museum Activities and Preservation of Historical Sites and Buildings

9232-1 Museums of all kinds and subjects

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing museums and museum-like exhibitions in all subject areas, whether charging a fee for entry or open to the public.

9232-2 Historical sites and Buildings

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing services to maintain historical sites and buildings for exhibition to the public whether charging a fee for entry or open to the public.

9233P Botanical and Zoological Gardens and Nature Reserve Activities

9233-1 Botanical and Zoological Gardens

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing services to maintain botanical or zoological gardens or parks for public exhibition.

9233-2 Nature and Wildlife Preserves

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing services to maintain nature and wildlife preserves for public exhibition.

O 924 Sporting and Other Recreational Activities

9241P Sporting Activities

9241-1 Physical-fitness Facilities

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing facilities for use by the public associated with physical training, exercise, health or

relaxation including gymnasiums, steam baths, saunas, and spas.

Exclusion: Certain activities associated with physical fitness are identified in 9241 in ISIC. When associated with short-stay accommodation they would appear in this system under 5510 - Hotels.

9241-2 Operation of Sporting Facilities

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing public exhibition of sporting events including sports arenas, spectator team sports, and race tracks of all kinds.

9241-3 Activities related to Recreational Hunting

This class includes units whose exclusive or primary activity consists of providing shooting services separate from accommodation.

Exclusion: Those services provided in association with accommodation are classified under their appropriate category in the 5510 series.

9241-4 Other Sporting Activities, N.E.C.

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activities consists of providing services to the public in other sporting areas, not elsewhere classified.

Exclusion: Certain activities associated with hunting for sport or recreation are identified in 9241 in ISIC. Where associated with short-stay accommodation they would appear in this system under 5510 - Hotels.

9249P Other Recreational Activities

9249-1 Operations of Recreation Parks and Beaches

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing services to maintain for public use recreation parks and beaches, whether public or private, whether for a fee or free to the public. Associated rentals of bathhouses, lockers, chairs, etc. are also included, except as provided by concessionaires.

9249-2 Activities Related to Recreational Fishing

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing recreational fishing services separate from accommodation.

9249-3 Gambling and betting operations, casinos

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing and operating gambling or casino activities for public betting and wagering.

Exclusions: Those services provided in association with accommodation are classified under their appropriate category in the 5510 series.

9249-4 Operation of Recreational Fairs and Shows

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing public exhibitions of fairs, show, and events primarily for recreational purposes.

9249-5 Operation of Ski Lifts

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing services to skiers and others primarily for the purpose of providing access to skiing terrain, regardless of the type of equipment employed.

O 93 930 OTHER SERVICE ACTIVITIES

9309 Other Service Activities, N.E.C.

9309-1 Porters, Valet Parking Services, Doormen

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing assistance to travellers with baggage, vehicles, and other physical concerns, including porters, valets and doormen not operating as a part associated with other units.

Q. Extra-territorial organizations and bodies

Q 99 990 EXTRA-TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATIONS

9900-1 International Tourism Bodies

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing services regarding the tourism industry, tourists or tourism generally to individual member countries.

APPENDIX

TABULATION FIELDS DESCRIPTION

FIELD Nº 1 DIV - ISIC Tabulation Category and Divison
FIELD Nº 2 GROUP - ISIC Group
FIELD Nº 3 CLASS - ISIC Class
FIELD Nº 4 SUB-CLASS - SICTA - defined class category
FIELD Nº 5 T/P - SICTA Tourism designation "T" for sub-classes dedicated to Tourism: "P" for part involvement in Tourism
FIELD Nº 6 NAME - Name of Category
FIELD Nº 7 % SALES TO TOURISM - Identifies estimated percentage of industry receipts explicitly from tourism as "H" High; "M" Medium; and "L" for Low.
FIELD Nº 8 SHARE OF TOURISM PURCHASES - Identifies estimated percentage of total tourism expenditures going to this category as "H" High; "M" Medium; and "L" for Low.

* Categories marked by * are those which primarily serve the Tourism industry itself; and serve tourists or their agents only indirectly. Therefore, they represent establisments with which tourists or their agents rarely have direct financial transactions.

Notes:

1. The categories employed in Field 7 roughly correspond to the following percentage ranges:

HIGH ------- ABOVE 60% OF SALES
MEDIUM ----- BETWEEN 20 AND 60%
LOW -------- BELOW 20% OF SALES

2. It is more difficult to identify ranges for Field 8. The codes appearing here result if a threshold of 5 percent is used to differentiate between Low and Medium, with a dividing point of about 20 percent between Medium and High. This, unfortunately, excludes any activity being classified in the High category. Making the threshold smaller, perhaps 10 percent, would require greater precision than is possible within present knowledge.

3. The overwhelming tendency for almost all classes to fall into the low category is not just a statistical weakness. Importantly, it is also a product of the immense diversity and specialization of tourism activities. The costs of ski gear or scuba equipment are an important cost component to those engaging in those activities, but the activities themselves represent such a minor component of total travel activity that their share of average national expenditures would be miniscule. Even air fares, which are a major expenditure component for travelers going by air, only involve approximately a third of all travelers.

4. A possible segmentation scheme could be considered to resolve the question, identifying significant expenditures for certain defined types of trip categories, i.e. an expenditure of more than 20 percent of travel expenditures for a trip type that involves more than 5 percent of all tourism travel.

STANDARD INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF TOURISM ACTIVITIES
SICTA

1 DIV	2 GROUP	3 4 CLASS MAIN-SUB	5 P/T	6 NAME	7 % SALES TO TOURISM	8 SHARE OF TOURISM PURCHASES
A				AGRICULTURE		
B				FISHING		
C				MINING AND QUARRYING		
D				MANUFACTURING		
E				ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY		
F				CONSTRUCTION		
45*				CONSTRUCTION		
		4500 -1	T	COMMERCIAL FACILITIES - HOTELS, RETAIL, ETC.	H	L
		4500 -2	T	RECREATIONAL FACILITIES - SKI AREAS, GOLF COURSES	H	L
		4500 -3	T	CIVIL WORKS - TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES TERMINALS, DAMS	M	L
		4500 -4	T	RESORT RESIDENCES - SECOND HOMES, WEEKEND HOMES	H	H
G				WHOLESALE AND RETAIL		
50				SALE AND MAINTENANCE OF VEHICLES AND FUELS		
	501	5010	P	MOTOR VEHICLES SALES	M	M
	502	5020	P	MOTOR VEHICLES MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR	M	M
	503	5030	P	SALE OF MOTOR VEHICLE PARTS AND ACCESSORIES	M	M
	504	5040	P	SALE, MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR OF MOTORCYCLES	L	L
	505	5050	P	RETAIL SALE OF MOTOR VEHICLE FUELS	M	L
	521			NON-SPECIALIZED RETAIL TRADE		
		5211	P	RETAIL FOOD SALES	L	L
		5219	P	OTHER NON-SPECIALIZED RETAIL TRADE	L	L

STANDARD INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF TOURISM ACTIVITIES
SICTA

1 DIV	2 GROUP	3 4 CLASS MAIN-SUB	5 P/T	6 NAME	7 % SALES TO TOURISM	8 SHARE OF TOURISM PURCHASES
	522	5220	P	RETAIL SPECIALIZED FOOD SALES	L	L
	523			OTHER RETAIL, SPECIALIZED		
		5231	P	RETAIL SALES, PHARMACEUTICALS	L	L
		5232	P	RETAIL SALES OF TEXTILES, CLOTHING, FOOTWEAR AND LEATHER GOODS	L	L
		5232 -1	P	RETAIL SALES OF TRAVEL ACCESSORIES, TEXTILES	L	L
		5232 -2	P	RETAIL SALES OF TRAVEL ACCESSORIES, CLOTHING	L	L
		5232 -3	P	RETAIL SALES OF TRAVEL ACCESSORIES, FOOTWEAR AND LEATHER GOODS	M	L
		5232 -4	T	RETAIL SALE OF TRAVEL ACCESSORIES, LUGGAGE	H	L
		5232 -5	T	OTHER RETAIL SALE OF TRAVEL ACCESSORIES IN SPECIALIZED STORES	H	L
		5239	P	OTHER RETAIL SALE IN SPECIALIZED STORES	M	L
		5239 -1	T	RETAIL SALES, SKIN-DIVING AND SCUBA EQUIPMENT	H	L
		5239 -2	T	RETAIL SALES, SKI EQUIPMENT	H	L
		5239 -3	T	RETAIL SALES, CAMPING, HIKING EQUIPMENT	H	L
		5239 -4	P	RETAIL SALES, HUNTING AND FISHING EQUIPMENT	H	L
		5239 -5	P	PHOTOGRAPHIC SALES AND SERVICES	M	L
		5239 -6	T	RETAIL SALES, GIFT AND SOUVENIR SHOPS	H	L
		5239 -7	P	RETAIL SALES OF OTHER TRANSPORT VEHICLES	H	L
	524	5240	P	RETAIL SALES OF SECOND-HAND GOODS		
		5240 -1	P	RETAIL SALES, ANTIQUES	L	L
	525			RETAIL SALES NOT IN SHOPS		
		5252	P	RETAIL SALES IN STALLS AND MARKETS	L	L

STANDARD INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF TOURISM ACTIVITIES
SICTA

1 DIV	2 GROUP	3 4 CLASS MAIN-SUB	5 P/T	6 NAME	7 % SALES TO TOURISM	8 SHARE OF TOURISM PURCHASES
H				HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS		
55				HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS		
	551	5510	T	HOTELS, CAMPING SITES AND OTHER COMMERCIAL ACCOMMODATIONS		
		5510 -1	T	HOTELS AND MOTELS WITH RESTAURANTS	H	M
		5510 -2	T	HOTELS AND MOTELS WITHOUT RESTAURANTS	H	M
		5510 -3	T	HOSTEL AND REFUGES	H	L
		5510 -4	T	CAMPING SITES, INCLUDING CARAVAN SITES	H	L
		5510 -5	T	HEALTH-ORIENTED ACCOMMODATION	H	L
		5510 -9	T	OTHER PROVISIONS OF LODGING, N.E.C.	M	L
	552	5520	P	RESTAURANTS, BARS AND CANTEENS		
		5520 -1	P	BARS AND OTHER DRINKING PLACES	M	M
		5520 -2	P	FULL-SERVICE RESTAURANTS	M	M
		5520 -3	P	FAST FOOD RESTAURANTS AND CAFETERIAS	M	M
		5520 -4*	P	INSTITUTIONAL FOOD SERVICES, CATERERS	M	M
		5520 -5	P	FOOD KIOSKS, VENDORS, REFRESHMENT STANDS	M	M
		5520 -6	P	NIGHT CLUBS AND DINNER THEATERS	M	M
I				TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS		
60				LAND TRANSPORT, TRANSPORT VIA PIPELINES		
	601	6010	P	TRANSPORT VIA RAILWAYS		
		6010 -1	T	INTERURBAN RAIL PSGR SERVICES	H	L
		6010 -2	T	SPECIAL RAIL TOUR SERVICES	H	L
	602			OTHER LAND TRANSPORT		
		6021	P	OTHER SCHEDULED PSGR LAND SERVICE	L	L

STANDARD INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF TOURISM ACTIVITIES
SICTA

1 DIV	2 GROUP	3 4 CLASS MAIN-SUB	5 P/T	6 NAME	7 % SALES TO TOURISM	8 SHARE OF TOURISM PURCHASES
		6021 -1	T	SCHEDULED INTERURBAN BUS	H	L
		6021 -2	T	LONG DISTANCE TOUR BUSES	H	L
		6021 -3	P	SCHEDULED LOCAL AND METROPOLITAN TRANSIT SERVICES	L	L
		6021 -4	P	SPECIALIZED SCHEDULED VEHICLES	M	L
		6022	P	OTHER NON-SCHEDULED PSGR LAND TRANSPORT	M	L
		6022 -1	P	TAXIS	M	L
		6022 -2	P	CHAUFFEURED VEHICLES	L	L
		6022 -3	T	LOCAL TOUR VEHICLES	H	L
		6022 -4	P	CHARTER BUSES, EXCURSIONS (SAME-DAY VISITS)	M	L
		6022 -5	P	MAN OR ANIMAL-DRAWN VEHICLES	L	L
61				WATER TRANSPORT		
	611	6110	P	SEA AND COASTAL TRANSPORT		
		6110 -1	T	CRUISE SHIPS	H	L
		6110 -2	T	SHIP RENTAL WITH CREW	H	L
	612	6120	P	INLAND WATER TRANSPORT		
		6120 -1	T	INLAND WATER PASSENGER TRANS W/ ACCOMMODATIONS	H	L
		6120 -2	T	INLAND WATER LOCAL TOURS	H	L
		6120 -3	P	INLAND WATER TAXIS, FERRIES	L	L
62				AIR TRANSPORT		
	621	6210	T	SCHEDULED AIR TRANSPORT		
		6210 -1	T	SCHEDULED AIR PSGR TRANSPORT	H	M
	622	6220	T	NON-SCHEDULED AIR TRANSPORT		
		6220 -1	T	NON-SCHEDULED AIR PSGR TRANSPORT	H	L
		6220 -2	T	AIRCRAFT RENTAL WITH CREW	L	L
63				SUPPORTING & AUXILIARY TRANSPORT ACTIVITIES		
		6303	P	OTHER SUPPORTING TRANSPORT ACTIVITIES	M	L
		6303 -1	T	OTHER SUPPORTING LAND TRANSPORT ACTIVITIES	H	L

1 DIV	2 GROUP	3 4 CLASS MAIN-SUB	5 P/T	6 NAME	7 % SALES TO TOURISM	8 SHARE OF TOURISM PURCHASES
		6303 -2	T	OTHER SUPPORTING WATER TRANSPORT ACTIVITIES	H	L
		6303 -3	T	OTHER SUPPORTING AIR TRANSPORT ACTIVITIES	L	L
		6304	T	TRAVEL AGENTS, TOUR OPERATORS AND GUIDES	H	L
		6304 -1	T	TRAVEL AGENTS	H	L
		6304 -2*	T	TOUR OPERATORS, PACKAGERS & WHOLESALERS	H	L
		6304 -3	T	TICKET OFFICES NOT PART OF TRANSPORT COMPANIES	H	L
		6304 -4	T	GUIDES	H	L
J				FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION		
65				FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION (NOT INSURANCE/PENSIONS)		
	651			MONETARY INTERMEDIATION		
		6519	P	OTHER MONETARY INTERMEDIATION	L	L
		6519 -1	P	EXCHANGE OF CURRENCIES	M	L
	659			OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION		
		6592	P	OTHER CREDIT GRANTING	L	L
	660			INSURANCE AND PENSION FUNDING		
		6601	P	LIFE INSURANCE	L	L
		6601 -1	T	TRAVEL INSURANCE	H	L
		6603	P	NON-LIFE INSURANCE	L	L
K				REAL ESTATE, RENTING AND BUSINESS ACTIVITIES		
70				REAL ESTATE ACTIVITIES		
	701			REAL ESTATE ACTIVITIES WITH OWN OR LEASED PROPERTIES		
		7010	P	BUYING OR SELLING OF OWN OR LEASED PROPERTY		
		7010 -1	T	BUYING OR SELLING OF OWN OR LEASED TOURISM PROPERTY	L	L
	702			REAL ESTATE ACTIVITIES ON A FEE OR CONTRACT BASIS		

STANDARD INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF TOURISM ACTIVITIES
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1 DIV	2 GROUP	3 4 CLASS MAIN-SUB	5 P/T	6 NAME	7 % SALES TO TOURISM	8 SHARE OF TOURISM PURCHASES
		7020	P	LETTING OF OWN OR LEASED PROPERTY		
		7020 -1	T	LETTING OF OWN OR LEASED TOURISM PROPERTY	H	L
	703			REAL ESTATE AGENCIES		
		7030	P	REAL ESTATE AGENCIES		
		7030 -1	T	REAL ESTATE AGENCIES FOR TOURISM PROPERTIES	H	L
		7030 -2	T	TOURIST PROPERTY MANAGEMENT	H	L
71				RENTING OF MACHINERY AND EQUIPEMENT W/O OPERATOR		
	711			RENTING OF TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT		
		7111	P	RENTING OF LAND TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT	M	L
		7111 -1	T	AUTOMOBILE RENTAL	H	L
		7111 -2	T	MOTORCYCLE RENTAL	H	L
		7111 -3	T	RECREATIONAL VEHICLE, CAMPER, CARAVAN RENTAL	H	L
		7113	P	RENTING OF AIR TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT	L	L
		7113 -1	T	RENTING OF AIR EQUIPEMENT FOR PERSONAL USE	H	L
	713	7130	P	RENTING OF PERSONAL AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS	L	L
		7130 -1	T	RENTAL OF WATERCRAFTS AND RELATED FACILITIES	H	L
		7130 -2	P	RENTAL OF SADDLE HORSES	M	L
		7130 -3	T	RENTAL OF BICYCLES	H	L
		7130 -4	T	RENTAL OF SKI EQUIPMENT	H	L
		7130 -5	T	RENTAL OF TOURIST-RELATED GOODS N.E.C.	H	L
73*				RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT		
	732	7320	P	RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN SOCIAL SCIENCES	L	L
		7320 -1	T	TOURISM RESEARCH	H	L

STANDARD INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF TOURISM ACTIVITIES
SICTA

1 DIV	2 GROUP	3 4 CLASS MAIN-SUB	5 P/T	6 NAME	7 % SALES TO TOURISM	8 SHARE OF TOURISM PURCHASES
74*				OTHER BUSINESS ACTIVITIES		
	741			LEGAL ACCOUNTING, BOOK-KEEPING AND AUDITING, TAX CONSULTANCY, MARKET RESEARCH AND POLLING, BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT CONSULTANCY		
		7413	P	MARKET RESEARCH AND POLLING	L	L
		7413 -1	T	TOURISM MARKET RESEARCH	H	L
		7414	P	BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT CONSULTANCY ACTIVITIES	L	L
		7414 -1	T	TOURISM BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT CONSULTANCY ACTIVITIES	H	L
	742*			ARCHITECTURAL, ENGINEERING & OTHER TECHNICAL ACTIVITIES		
		7421	P	ARCHITECTURE & ENGINEERING	L	L
		7421 -1	T	TOURISM ARCHITECTURE AND ENGINEERING	H	L
	743*	7430	P	ADVERTISING		
		7430 -1	T	TOURISM ADVERTISING	H	L
	749			BUSINESS ACTIVITIES N.E.C.		
		7494	P	PHOTOGRAPHIC ACTIVITIES	L	L
		7494 -1	T	PASSPORT PHOTOGRAPHERS	H	L
		7499	P	OTHER BUSINESS ACTIVITIES N.E.C.	L	L
		7499 -1	P	TRANSLATION SERVICES	H	L
L				PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION		
75				PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE; COMPULSORY SOCIAL SECURITY		
	751			ADMINISTRATION OF THE STATE		
		7511	P	GENERAL PUBLIC SERVICE ACTIVITIES	L	L
		7511 -1*	P	CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATION	M	L

STANDARD INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF TOURISM ACTIVITIES
SICTA

1 DIV	2 GROUP	3 4 CLASS MAIN-SUB	5 P/T	6 NAME	7 % SALES TO TOURISM	8 SHARE OF TOURISM PURCHASES
		7511 -2*	P	TAXATION, FEES, FINES, TARIFFS	L	L
		7511 -3	T	INFORMATION BUREAUS	H	L
		7512	P	ACTIVITIES OF SERVICE AGENCIES	M	L
		7512 -1	P	PROVISION OF TRANSPORT-RELATED FUNCTIONS	M	L
		7512 -2	P	PROVISION OF CULTURAL, RECREATIONAL SERVICES	M	L
		7513	P	BUSINESS REGULATION	L	L
		7513 -1*	T	TOURISM ADMINISTRATION	H	L
		7513 -2*	T	REGULATION OF TRANSPORT ACTIVITIES	H	L
		7513 -3	P	FISHING, HUNTING REGULATION	M	L
		7513 -4*	P	REGIONAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION	L	L
		7513 -5	P	PROVISION OF TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE	M	L
	752			PROVISION OF SERVICES TO THE COMMUNITY		
		7521*	P	FOREIGN AFFAIRS	L	L
		7521 -1	T	VISA ISSUANCE, CONSULAR AFFAIRS	H	L
		7523*	P	PUBLIC ORDER AND SAFETY	L	L
		7523 -1	T	POLICE SPECIAL, BORDER GUARDS, AIRPORT SECURITY	H	L
M				EDUCATION		
80				EDUCATION		
	803*	8030	P	HIGHER EDUCATION	L	L
		8030 -1	T	HOTEL SCHOOLS	H	L
		8030 -2	T	TOURISM DEGREE PROGRAMMES	H	L
		8030 -3	T	RECREATION AND PARK SCHOOLS	M	L
		8030 -4	T	TOURISM RELATED EDUCATION, N.E.C.	H	L
	809	8090	P	ADULT EDUCATION	L	L
		8090 -1	P	DRIVING INSTRUCTION	L	L
		8090 -2	T	SKI INSTRUCTION	H	L
		8090 -3	P	SWIMMING, SCUBA INSTRUCTION	H	L
		8090 -4	P	FLYING INSTRUCTION	L	L
		8090 -5	P	BOATING INSTRUCTION	M	L
		8090 -9	T	TOURIST INSTRUCTION N.E.C.	H	L

STANDARD INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF TOURISM ACTIVITIES
SICTA

1 DIV	2 GROUP	3 4 CLASS MAIN-SUB	5 P/T	6 NAME	7 % SALES TO TOURISM	8 SHARE OF TOURISM PURCHASES
N				HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES		
O				OTHER COMMUNITY SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES		
91				ACTIVITIES OF MEMBERSHIP ORGANISATIONS, N.E.C.		
	911			ACTIVITIES OF BUSINESS, EMPLOYERS AND PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS		
		9111	P	ACTIVITIES OF BUSINESS & EMPLOYER ORGANIZATIONS	L	L
		9111 -1	T	VISITOR AND CONVENTION BUREAUS	H	L
		9112*	P	ACTIVITIES OF PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS	L	L
		9112 -1	T	ACTIVITIES OF TOURISM-RELATED PROFESSIONAL ORGS	H	L
	912	9120*	P	ACTIVITIES OF TRADE UNIONS	L	L
		9120 -1	T	ACTIVITIES OF TOURISM INDUSTRY-RELATED TO TRADE UNIONS	H	L
	919			ACTIVITIES OF OTHER MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS		
		9199	P	ACTIVITIES OF OTHER MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS	L	L
		9199 -1	T	TRAVEL CLUBS	H	L
		9199 -2	T	TRAVELLERS AID SOCIETIES	H	L
92				RECREATIONAL, CULTURAL & SPORTING ACTIVITIES		
	921			MOTION PICTURES, RADIO, TV AND OTHER ENTERTAINMENT		
		9212	P	MOTION PICTURE PROJECTION	L	L
		9213	P	RADIO & TELEVISION ACTIVITIES	L	L
		9214	P	DRAMATIC ARTS, MUSIC AND OTHER ARTS ACTIVITIES	M	L
		9215	P	OPERATION OF TICKET AGENCIES	M	L
		9219	P	OTHER ENTERTAINMENT ACTIVITIES N.E.C.	M	L
		9219 -1	P	AMUSEMENT PARK	H	L

STANDARD INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF TOURISM ACTIVITIES
SICTA

1 DIV	2 GROUP	3 4 CLASS MAIN-SUB	5 P/T	6 NAME	7 % SALES TO TOURISM	8 SHARE OF TOURISM PURCHASES
		9219 -2	P	OTHER ENTERTAINMENT ACTIVITIES N.E.C.	M	L
	923			LIBRARIES, ARCHIVES AND OTHER CULTURAL ACTIVITIES		
		9231	P	LIBRARY AND ARCHIVE ACTIVITIES	L	L
		9232	P	MUSEUM ACTIVITIES AND PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS	M	L
		9232 -1	P	MUSEUMS OF ALL KINDS AND SUBJECTS	M	L
		9232 -2	P	HISTORIAL SITES AND BUILDINGS	M	L
		9233	P	BOTANICAL AND ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS AND NATURE RESERVE ACTIVITIES	L	L
		9233 -1	P	BOTANICAL AND ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS	L	L
		9233 -2	P	NATURE & WILDLIFE PRESERVES	M	L
	924			SPORTING AND OTHER RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES		
		9241	P	SPORTING ACTIVITIES	L	L
		9241 -1	P	PHYSICAL FITNESS FACILITIES	L	L
		9241 -2	P	OPERATION OF SPORTING FACILITIES	M	L
		9241 -3	P	ACTIVITIES RELATED TO RECREATIONAL HUNTING	L	L
		9241 -4	P	OTHER SPORTING ACTIVITIES, N.E.C.	L	L
		9249	P	OTHER RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES	L	L
		9249 -1	P	OPERATIONS OF RECREATION PARKS AND BEACHES	L	L
		9249 -2	P	ACTIVITIES RELATING TO RECREATIONAL FISHING	M	L
		9249 -3	P	GAMBLING AND BETTING OPERATIONS, CASINOS	M	L
		9249 -4	P	OPERATION OF RECREATIONAL FAIRS AND SHOWS	M	L
		9249 -5	P	OPERATION OF SKI LIFTS	L	L

STANDARD INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF TOURISM ACTIVITIES
SICTA

1 DIV	2 GROUP	3 4 CLASS MAIN-SUB	5 P/T	6 NAME	7 % SALES TO TOURISM	8 SHARE OF TOURISM PURCHASES
93	930			OTHER SERVICE ACTIVITIES		
		9309	P	OTHER SERVICE ACTIVITIES N.E.C.	L	L
		9309 -1	P	PORTERS, VALET PARKING SERVICES, DOORMEN	M	L
P				PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS WITH EMPLOYED PERSONS		
Q				EXTRA-TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATIONS & BODIES		
99*	990	9900	P	EXTRA-TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATIONS & BODIES		
		9900 -1	T	INTERNATIONAL TOURISM BODIES	H	L